

THE LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR APRIL, 1811.

NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE
OF HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE
STATE OF COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be
printed, 7th March, 1811.]

The Select Committee, appointed to enquire
into the State of COMMERCIAL CREDIT;
and who were directed to report the same,
as it should appear to them, together with
their Observations thereon, from time to
time, to the House;—met, and examined
a variety of Witnesses; and have agreed
upon the following REPORT.

Your Committee directed its attention to
three points:—

First.—The extent of the difficulties and
embarrassments at present experienced by the
trading part of the Community:—

Second.—The causes to which the same
should be ascribed:—

Third.—The expediency, with a view to
the present and future interests of the mer-
chants and manufacturers, and of the public,
of any assistance being afforded by parlia-
ment.

Your committee found, that memorials had
been presented to his Majesty's Treasury, to-
wards the latter end of the last, and the be-
ginning of the present year;—stating the
great embarrassments and distress which were
felt among the manufacturers in the cotton
trade in Glasgow and Paisley, and their vicin-

nity, and praying for public assistance;—that
the same were confirmed by the representa-
tion of a meeting held in the City of London,
Feb. 12, which sent a deputation to wait on
the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a
copy of the resolutions adopted at that meet-
ing.

Your committee found, by the evidence of
the witnesses which they examined, that those
statements and representations were founded
on fact.

It appeared to your committee, that the
principal part of the distress which was com-
plained of, had arisen out of great and ex-
tensive speculations, which commenced on the
opening of the South American markets in the
Brazilis and elsewhere, to the adventures of
British merchants.

Mr. Garden, chairman of the Chamber of
Commerce and Manufactures, at Glasgow,
said,—‘ That in Glasgow and the neighbour-
hood the distress began among the manufac-
turing body of people, and it has pressed
more severely upon them hitherto, than on
any other class.—It began about the month
of October or beginning of November last:
the cause of it appeared to him to be;—that
a set of merchants in London, Liverpool,
and Glasgow, conceiving that the markets
of South America would consume a vast
quantity of our manufactures, entered into
a project of very extensive exports to those
countries and to the West India Islands,
chiefly intended for the Spanish Colonies;
these expeditions not meeting a ready mar-
ket, those exporters have not been able to
pay the manufacturers, when the bills came
due; these bills were therefore returned on
the manufacturers, which created a great
deal of distress.—Many of those houses
that were the original causes of the evil,
are gone to bankruptcy long ago; but, they
have created this evil upon the manufac-
turers of whom they purchased the goods;

that the manufacturers have their property locked up in bankrupts' estates:—that part of it will be lost no doubt; but yet,—that in the course of nine, twelve, or fifteen months, a considerable part of the capital will return to the manufacturers; but while they are deprived it, they go on with the greatest difficulty; many of the weaker have been broken down. That the manufacturers of goods who have capitals, still feel great distress from this cause; and it is that class of people that it would be desirable to relieve,—because a little aid from government would enable them to go on with their business, though on a limited scale; but still they would be enabled to retain a certain proportion of their work people or labourers; whereas, if they get no kind of relief they must be broken down also, and the labourers with their families must be left without means of subsistence. That this distress still presses very heavily upon them; the export merchants not being able to pay the manufacturers for the goods they have taken. That in the course of trade great quantities of goods from Scotland were sold by agents in London; those agents gave a temporary accommodation to the manufacturer, but nothing more; when the merchants could not pay those bills which they had given for goods, the bills went back upon the manufacturers.

That there is this chain of connection between the manufacturing body and the upper classes of merchants, the Banks in Scotland having discounted or advanced money upon those bills of the merchants for the manufacturers; those bills having gone back, the manufacturers are not able to take them up; the capitals of the banks are therefore taken up also, and they are not able to give the regular accommodation which they had been used to do to their customers.—In this situation of things too, a want of confidence arises in the banks themselves: when they see people breaking down around them, they become timid and afraid of transacting any business;—a want of confidence on the part of the banks, naturally creates distress among the upper classes of merchants, who are thus deprived of the usual accommodation or means of negotiation,—that, therefore, persons who are possessed of solid property have not the same means of obtaining credit that they usually have had, and very far from it,—this want of confidence in the banks makes them distrustful of every body, and the merchants have felt great inconvenience in consequence:—the witness said, he understands that some of the banks at Glasgow and in that neighbourhood, do little business, they will rather accumulate their capital and wait the result of the present

situation of things; this want of confidence creates general distress among very respectable merchants.

That the intercourse of credit among the merchants themselves was much broken down by means of these circumstances, even where the merchants are solvent.

That there is considerable injury to the manufacturer.—From being obliged to stop his work, his machinery gets out of order,—his workmen get dispersed through the country, and he cannot collect them again, but at considerable trouble and expense;—and when it is understood that his business is stopped, he loses his custom;—and when he begins again, it is almost the same as beginning a new business:—It is, therefore, extremely important that the manufacturer should go on, though on a limited scale.

That in his opinion the demand would in a great measure come round to them again; that the home trade, and some other markets, are still open to them: that he has always seen in his experience of thirty years, that a glut in a market is followed by a brisk demand; for no person will supply the markets, or adventure at all, when they are overstocked;—hence the market becomes exhausted, and of course a very good demand arises afterwards. The markets of South America and the West India Islands are overstocked at present; but they will naturally come round, and the home trade always takes off a certain quantity:—so that he had no doubt in six or twelve months, this increased demand will do more than take off what is on hand now, or what will be manufactured in the mean time; which will be a very limited quantity indeed.

That if there was no particular glut in the market, from the time of shipping the goods till the payment could be commanded in this country, he should conceive would be twelve or fifteen months;—it may in some instances be sooner;—but, generally speaking, he should conceive about that time. In some instances payments have been much quicker, perhaps by the return of the same ship; and he mentioned, that there have even been instances of ships returning within four or five months.

The usual date of bills given by the merchant to the manufacturer is six or nine months; but in some cases it may be extended to twelve months;—in cases where the goods are sold by an agent in London, that agent interposes his credit, and gives an accommodation to the manufacturer sooner, if he requires it, taking his chance of payment from the merchant.

That the distresses were immediately and in the first instance occasioned by the want of payment for those that were vetted;

'but at the same time the want of a market is certainly a part of the cause. The markets of South America having been for a time overstocked, there is no great demand at present; and even though there were a demand in the present situation of things, with the want of confidence and the want of credit, it would be difficult for the manufacturers to know to whom to sell with safety; that is chiefly occasioned by the want of payment for the goods sold: that will in some measure come round in the course of twelve months, and then the manufacturer will have his own capital again.

'That there has been a very considerable supply of this sort of manufactures sent to the Peninsula, which was in a great measure with a view to their being sent to the Spanish colonies—that the same failure of payment happened in some degree, in respect of those goods, as those sent to South America; that one considerable house in London connected with this trade, which stopped, or made a pause, within the last two or three weeks, had sent a great quantity to Cadiz; and they informed the witness that the last account they had was, that the goods would all be sold in this and the next month; by which means they should be able to make a handsome dividend to their creditors;—but their bills having gone back on the manufacturers, they are depressed in the mean time.

'That there had been a great fall in the price of the manufacture;—that when he left Glasgow, there were some articles of manufacture which had fallen perhaps 40 or fifty per cent.; but he understands from communications since that, the fall is greater, because the distress is become more general.

'With respect to the failures that had happened,—there are several houses which will probably pay very large dividends; and indeed several of the houses in Glasgow that he alludes to, which stopped payment, have undertaken to pay their creditors in full, in a certain time;—one who had more than £200,000 of bills out, has undertaken to pay his creditors in 3, 4, 8, 12, and 16 months, and probably he will do it;—but in the mean time, the manufacturers cannot command a shilling of this money;—that the failure of those houses, before he left Glasgow, had amounted to from one to two millions; one house (the same to which the witness alluded before) has failed since that time for £519,000 they have undertaken to pay in full.

'That the failures of the export houses, certainly arose from their having gone greatly beyond their capital, having exported goods to a far greater extent; but he understood many of those houses were not

'without capital, and some even had large capital, but being disappointed in the markets, it was found that they could not make their returns so quickly as their bills became due; there are houses of that description in Liverpool, and some in Glasgow.'

Being asked, as to the amount of failures on the present occasion, as compared with those in 1793? he said, 'The proportion of failures will be always something in proportion to the extent of the trade (which has increased wonderfully since 1793); and of course the failures now are to a much larger amount than they were at that period.'

Your Committee having given this full extract from the evidence of Mr. Garden, have to state, that it was in general confirmed by the evidence of Messrs. I. and R. Mackerrill, and Mr. Henry Fulton, muslin manufacturers at Paisley; and that evidence in a great degree to a similar import was given to the Committee by Sir Robert Peel: with regard to the state of the manufacturers in Lancashire, he stated, that the price of goods had fallen 40, 50, and in some instances 60 per cent.—that the greatest manufacturers had been obliged to reduce the quantity of their work by one-third, others one-half, and others again had been obliged to discharge their workmen altogether; and that even those which were continued in employment, were continued at a very reduced rate of wages, amounting to not more than one-half of their ordinary payment—that under these circumstances, great distress was felt amongst the workmen; and though there had not been any failures among the more considerable and best established houses of manufacture in Lancashire, yet that great distress and embarrassment must already be felt by many, and that some parliamentary assistance would be of most essential advantage.

Your Committee think it right to refer to the returns of the export of the cotton manufactures in the following years, to shew the state and progress of the trade in this article of manufacture, up to the period when this distress began to be so strongly felt. The official value of cotton manufactures exported from Great Britain, in the

Year ending 5 Jan. 1808.....	£ 9,846,839.
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1809.....	£12,835,803.
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1810.....	£18,616,723.
—And in the three quarters ending 10 October 1810.....	£13,761,136.

It appeared to your Committee, that there had been no want of a disposition on the part of the banks in Scotland to give their accommodation; that they had liberally applied it as far as was possible; but that it was impossible they could continue their aid, as they had their capital already locked up in

an immense number of bills, the payment of which was suspended.

Your Committee also found, that great distress was felt in a quarter which was much connected with this trade, namely, amongst the importers of produce from the foreign West-India Islands, and from South America.

That great parts of the returns for the manufactures which were exported to those parts of the world, came home in sugars and coffee; which not being entitled to sale in the home market, there were no immediate means of realizing their value.

These representations of the distress experienced in the trade of the cotton manufacturer [and exporter, and from the want of market for foreign colonial produce, were also confirmed by respectable merchants and traders in London; who also stated, that the embarrassments were felt in other branches of trade, not connected with foreign commerce or colonial produce.

It also appeared to your Committee, that one cause which might be considered as connected with and as at present aggravating the existing distress, was the extent to which the system of Warehousing the goods of foreigners as well as native merchants, for exportation, had been carried. On this point, the Committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Cock, commercial and public agent for the Corporation of Liverpool, and general agent to the merchants of the town; who informed the Committee, that,

' Since the opening of the West-India and London Docks, Great Britain has under the provisions of the Warehousing acts, become a FREE PORT, into which foreign goods of almost every description may be brought and safely deposited, and from whence they may be exported again without payment of importation duties.—This country possessing peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the consequence of such facility to introduce goods from all parts of the world has been, that the merchants of other countries, whether neutrals, ENEMIES or allies, have been eager to avail themselves of every opportunity of sending their goods hither. From Spain (for instance) such goods as have not been imported on British account, the Spanish merchants have been anxious to send here for SAFETY and for sale—the same remark applies to Portugal; in fact we are now the exporters of Portugal wines to that country—while importations from Europe, not the result of a demand for them, have thus been occasioned, the markets of South America, both Portuguese and Spanish, have been thrown open to us, and the greater part of the immense productions of those places (from which formerly we received but little

' property direct, except bullion) now comes to fill the warehouses, and for a time to exhaust the capitals of the merchants of this country. Our conquests also have had the same tendency; in addition to the produce of the Old British Colonies, we now receive that of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Cruz, St. Thomas's, &c.; the greatest part of the produce of St. Domingo also now comes here. From Europe, the importations from places from which the British flag is excluded, have been IMMENSE—these causes co-operating at a period when the situation of the United States has prevented their ships from introducing into Europe that large proportion of West-Indian and South American productions, of which they would have been the carriers, the effects have been more sensibly felt by our merchants.'

Your Committee, upon the whole, think themselves justified in stating, that the embarrassments and distresses at present experienced, are of an extensive nature; and though they are most severely felt amongst the manufacturers and merchants in those trades which have been more particularly specified, yet that they are also felt in a considerable degree in some other branches of trade; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that from the evidence of a very extensive and experienced merchant, it does not appear that they are felt in the Woollen Trade, to such an extent as would at all justify a call upon parliament for any extraordinary relief.

That your Committee are warranted in stating, that there appeared a general concurrence of opinion amongst those of the witnesses who were examined, as to the expediency of affording parliamentary relief in the manner in which it was afforded by the issue of Exchequer Bills in the year 1793, although there was some difference as to the extent of benefit which might be expected to be derived from such relief. And your Committee state it to be their decided opinion, that although there are many circumstances at the present time affecting the state of trade and commercial credit, which make a great difference between the present period and that of the year 1793; yet the distress is of such a nature and extent, as to make such parliamentary relief highly expedient and necessary; and that it promises to be productive of extensive and important benefit, that although in many cases, such aid may not be capable of effectually relieving the persons to whom it may be applied, from great losses arising from the state of circumstances; yet by affording them time gradually to contract their operations, to call in their means, to withhold from immediate sale, articles which at present can fetch only most ruinous prices, and to keep up the employment of their machinery and the workmen, though upon a very redu-

eed and limited scale ; it will divide and spread the pressure of this distress over a larger space of time, and enable them to meet it with consequences less ruinous to themselves, and less destructive to the interests of the Community.

That your Committee referred to the manner in which relief was afforded in the year 1793, and have found that the provisions of that measure which, as appears by the Report of the Commissioners appointed on that occasion, was attended with the happiest effects, and the most complete success, are embodied in the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29. and the Committee are of opinion, that similar provisions should be adopted with regard to the relief at present proposed ; that the amount of Exchequer Bills to be issued should not be less, nor would the Committee recommend that it should be more, than £6,000,000 ; and that, considering the probable date of the returns of trade from South America, a greater interval should be given for re-payment than was allowed in 1793, the Committee being of opinion, that the time for payment of the first quarter's instalment, should not be earlier than the middle of January next, and that the remainder of the sum advanced should be required to be repaid by three equal payments, from three months to three months, so that the whole should be discharged in nine months from the payment of such first instalment.

London, 12th February, 1811.

At a Meeting of Merchants and others, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration, the difficulties and distress, to which the Mercantile and Manufacturing Bodies of this Country are exposed ; and the best Remedy, that under the circumstances, can be applied ;—Present, *Sir J. Shaw, Bart. James Maygat, John Tunno, Jer. Harman, Thomson Bonar, J. J. Angerstein, J. Staniforth, J. Inglis, Tho. Reid, Wm. Porter, Esqs.* and the Deputies from Glasgow and Paisley.

Resolved,—That this Meeting is strongly impressed with a sense of the very great difficulties and distress, to which the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of every part of this kingdom are subjected, and which threaten the most destructive consequences to the merchant, and to every class of manufacturers, and others dependent on them.

That this distress, which in the origin was considered to be attributable to the imprudently extensive speculations of some individuals, to those new markets in South America, which had recently been opened, has, in the opinion of this meeting been in a certain degree occasioned by circumstances of a different nature, and far more extensive influence, and such, as this meeting trust, will, upon

enquiry, be found to justify an expectation of relief from the assistance of Parliament, under the sanction of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

That the system of warehousing goods for re-exportation (without payment of duty) having been brought into complete operation by the construction of the West-India and London Dock warehouses, and of similar receptacles for merchandize in the principal out-ports, the events which have occurred during the last two years, have tended to make Great Britain THE EMPORIUM OF THE TRADE not only of the Peninsula but also of the Brazils, of the Spanish settlements in South America, St. Domingo, the conquered colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, &c. and even of COUNTRIES UNDER THE DIRECT INFLUENCE OF THE ENEMY whose traders have been anxious to avail themselves of the protection of British laws and of the honour of British merchants. And thus it has, from these simultaneous and co-operating causes, happened, that in a short space of time, goods have been brought to this country, in amount beyond all precedent, and all calculation. That the power, wealth, and high character of the nation, have, in fact, contributed to produce a most alarming evil. And the measures of the enemy having been especially directed to the preventing the exportation of the immense quantities of merchandize of all descriptions thus accumulated, the consequences are, that the goods are become a burthen, and the advances to the owners on account, and the payment of freight and insurance, have become grievous in such a degree, as to threaten the most solid and respectable houses with all the evils of insolvency.

That it has been the effect of this combination of circumstances, to produce a general distrust and want of confidence, whereby the evil has been incalculably aggravated, and is daily extending ; so that, unless some immediate and effectual remedy be provided, the consequences will, in the opinion of this meeting, certainly prove of a fatal description to the trade and manufactures of this city, and the kingdom at large, and every interest dependent upon them.

That this meeting therefore consider it as incumbent on them, to submit these deeply interesting matters to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury ; humbly soliciting that relief may be afforded by a loan of exchequer bills, as was done in a similar case of commercial difficulty (but of a much less alarming extent) in the year 1793, for such period, and with such regulations, as under all the circumstances herein set forth, shall appear to be just and expedient.

That Messrs. *Tho. Reid, J. J. Angerstein,*

John Tunno, John Inglis and the Deputies from Glasgow and Paisley; he requested to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a copy of these resolutions.

COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ISSUE OF CERTAIN EXCHEQUER BILLS.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 12th June, 1795. And to be reprinted 7th March, 1811.]

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

The Commissioners appointed by the Act 33d Geo. III. Cap. 29, for enabling his Majesty to direct the Issue of Exchequer Bills, to a limited amount, for the purposes, and in the manner therein mentioned; in obedience to the 42d section of the said Act, which directs, that the said Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the determination of their Proceedings, give an Account of the same, in writing, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury:—Have the honour to represent to your Lordships,

That on the day following the passing of the said Act (viz.) the 9th May 1793, they met, and commenced their proceedings; and from that time continued to sit from day to day, until they had considered and decided upon all the applications made to them for Loans under the said Act.

Number of Applications 332

Amount applied for,£3,855,624

238 Applications, (amounting to £2,202,200) were granted; viz.

On Personal Security.....£2,015,000

On Deposit of Goods..... 187,200

Total.....£2,202,200

Of the remaining ninety-four applications, forty-five, for the sum of £1,215,100 were withdrawn, or not pursued by the parties; the knowledge that the Loans might have been obtained having, in several instances, sufficed to render them unnecessary; and forty-nine applications, for the sum of £438,324 were rejected, either as not coming within the view and purpose of the Act, or on account of the circumstances of the parties, or from their inability to give satisfactory security.

The profit arising from the difference between the Interest paid by the Borrowers, viz. five pounds per cent per annum, and the Interest due on the Exchequer Bills, two-pence halfpenny per centum per diem,

or three pounds sixteen shillings per annum, as per Schedule, No. 1, amounts to£13,033 14 6½

The expense of the Commissioners, as per Schedule No. 2 amounts to 8,685 12 4

Clear Profit remaining, paid into the Exchequer at the disposal of Parliament..... £4,348 2 2½

Two necessary Provisions in the Act, prevented the Profit from being greater. By one of them, the Loans were directed to be repaid fifteen days before the Exchequer Bills became due; and by the other, the Borrowers were permitted to repay their Loans at any period, prior to the stipulated time, that might suit their convenience, of which many were happily able to avail themselves; consequently the Interest on their Loans ceased, whilst the Interest on the Exchequer Bills continued; and if the Court of Directors of the Bank of England had not favoured the operations of the Commissioners, by purchasing the Exchequer Bills, and holding them until the Commissioners were enabled, from their own funds, to become the purchasers, the profit would have been considerably less.

The whole sum advanced on Loan has been repaid; a very considerable part before it became due, and the remainder regularly at the stated periods, without apparent difficulty or distress. It appears that, with the exception of two only, who have become bankrupt, the parties assisted have been ultimately solvent, and, in many instances, possessed of great property.

It was with the highest satisfaction that the Commissions observed the almost immediate effect of this well-timed measure. Its advantages were evinced by a speedy restoration of confidence in mercantile transactions, which produced a facility in raising money, that was presently felt, not only in the Metropolis, but through the whole extent of Great Britain.

The difficulties in which many considerable Commercial Houses were involved have been thus removed; and the fatal effects of those difficulties on other Houses, who were dependent on them, have been prevented. Nor was the operation of the Act less beneficial with respect to a variety of eminent Manufacturers in different parts of these kingdoms, who having, in a great degree, suspended their works, were enabled to resume them, and to afford employment to a number of workmen, who must otherwise have been thrown on the public for support; and,

perhaps in some cases, with the loss of the Manufacture.

The proceedings of the Commissioners have been, in every instance, founded on affidavits, taken in writing, and attested by three of their own body. In many cases, the information received was unavoidably such as to lay open the private circumstances of respectable individuals. The Commissioners have, throughout their proceedings, given the utmost attention to the preservation of secrecy, and have caused all affidavits, letters, minutes, and other papers, which contain the names of persons connected with the business of the Commission, to be destroyed. For the same important purpose, it is obvious that every book and paper, in which the names of the parties occur, should also be destroyed; but as the books contain those entries, which by the Act are constituted the evidence of the payments, it may, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be expedient that the Legislature should pass an Act, declaring the full re-payment of the Loans, empowering the Commissioners to destroy the books, and limiting the periods within which the different parties to the Security Bonds may receive aid, whether by Exchequer process or otherwise. In the mean time the Commissioners have ordered the books to be sealed up and deposited under the care of the Secretary.

The Commissioners are happy in being thus able to state the result of an extraordinary measure, which, although it might not be recommended, except on the pressure of an extreme public necessity, has been fully justified by its effects and success.

Sheffield.	John Whitmore.
Grey Cooper.	F. Baring.
William Pultney	E. Forster.
R. M. Trench Chiswell.	William Raikes.
John Sinclair.	Robt. Darell.
John Wm. Anderson.	Robert Barclay.
	Charles Grant.

S. Bosanquet.	
Thos. Boddington.	Jer. Harman.
Wm. Manning.	James Brogden.

Mercers' Hall,
16th July 1794.

Our readers will have observed, that this document consists of three parts: the first, is, the general opinion of the committee, justified by an ample extract from the evidence adduced before them; the second, is, the resolutions of the mercantile body of the metropolis: the third is, information on the effect of a similar proceeding to that now requested, nearly twenty years ago. The first states the interior progress of the evil, and its

operations on domestic arrangements: the second states causes resulting from exterior circumstances, over which individual merchants have little controul: the third informs us that the State suffered no loss, from the assistance it formerly afforded; and we are naturally led to infer, that no loss need result to the State from any assistance it may grant on the present emergency.

It would be very pernicious should repetition confirm incidental benevolence into a principle, that merchants who trade beyond the fair and mercantile value of their capital, may, at any time, easily obtain relief, by means of a capital advanced to them by the state, and may promise themselves the fulfilment of their wishes without trouble. The state is a public body, and is not to be the banker of any private interest or concern. The State is not a *Mont de Piété*, or public pawnbroking deposit;—it is not an individual, or partial establishment, but a national, general, and entire, centre for the whole. Whenever any part, therefore, applies for a benefit special to itself, so strong a case with its consequences, should be clearly made out, as may justify the acquiescence of the nation at large in this particular advantage desired. It should also be conducted strictly in conformity to the principle, that no encouragement be given to others to hazard the bringing on of similar difficulties by their imprudence. If any merchant should transgress the bounds of discretion trusting to public relief when his difficulties should accumulate beyond the power of private accommodation, it would pervert the intended benevolence into an occasion of increased calamity. Such merchant must be disappointed. His own act and deed must recoil on his own head. We have the satisfaction of saying, that had the advice repeatedly given in the PANORAMA been duly attended to, the extent of the present sufferings would have been nothing to what it is. We deny, not to our merchants the right of adventuring: we know it is their life: but life itself may be enjoyed too fast: and merchants, like experienced generals, should well reflect on their powers, before they undertake an expedition.

It is confessed, however, that some of the causes of the present difficulties lie beyond the reach of mercantile prudence,

or foresight. If our readers have carefully perused the resolutions of the merchants of the City of London, they have partaken in our astonishment, at some of the particulars it includes. Is it true, that Britain is become the refuge not only of persons, but of property?—Is it true, that goods are sent over hither, from parts groaning under the oppression of the enemy, as to a place free from danger of requisition and sequestration?—Is it true, that in spite of all the plunderings, taxations, &c. &c. &c. attributed by some to these islands, they are preferable as depositories of property to the *liberated* continent—with its requisitions and confiscations?—If this be true, it sets the national character in a light altogether singular. It shews the confidence of foreign parts in our probity, and word of honour:—in the security and safety of this happy island, from all invasions, and attacks, by which this property might be injured; for if it could be followed and decreed away into the *caisse d'amortissement*, to send it over would be useless. The cash advanced in expences on this deposit, must, when added together, amount to a prodigious sum. Has any estimate of it been laid before the committee? We may well be without guineas: while our warehouses are laden with goods on account of *foreign* owners.

On the precautions to be enacted in carrying the intended assistance into execution, we need say but little; as all must concur in the propriety of adopting them. We add, that this measure in fact consists of two parts; one for the benefit of our own merchants, who have exceeded their capitals; the other for the assistance of *foreign* merchants in the persons of their consignees in Britain, whereby these consignees may be enabled to prolong their time of waiting for the opportunity of making sales. It would be very unwise, as the continent is now oppressed, to discourage the sufferers from sending their property over here for security. They cannot but wish well to that country wherein they have their dependence, and the connections hereby formed or continued by the British merchant, will long be felt by his French competitor, if ever peace restore the power of competition to such French *négocians* as survive the conscription, and the sword, the stiletto, or the knife. In

fact, to whatever amount *foreign* goods, continuing *foreign* property, are lodged in British warehouses, to that amount Britain holds security for the loyalty of foreign parts, in spite of all the machinations of despotism and commercial disorganization. This is now, no unpleasant consideration: this will hereafter, prove of the very first importance to British interests. For certainly, the force of opinion will maintain, itself *non obstante* the force of arms: and this will one day be found capable of annulling all the decrees of the anti-commercial spirit, from wherever dated or whenever announced.

We have the further consolation of knowing that all such perplexities as those now felt by our merchants and manufacturers, have a strong action on our agriculture: they keep back for the purpose of cultivating the earth, a part of those capitals, which *might* be employed in ploughing the sea: and thus they contribute to invigorate that department of our national wealth, to which all genuine Britons must ever wish the most decided and permanent prosperity.

It is almost superfluous to point out to our readers, the connection of the causes of the state of COMMERCIAL CREDIT, as above explained, with the state of our Gold Coin and Bullion, considered as a circulating medium. Can that *unnatural* combination of circumstances, by which Britain now exports wine to Portugal, from which country she used to receive her general supply;—and by which Britain now has exported dollars, as a loan, to Spain, from whence she used to obtain them—can these *inversions* of Commerce exist, without being felt by our coinage?—can the mass of property in commotion, at a vast expense, and the prodigious demand for the precious metals, in all parts, be unfelt in this EMPORIUM OF COMMERCE?—The supposition involves an impossibility; and we are by no means surprized at the increasing dearness of gold and silver. Of the augmented value of the latter metal, we have demonstrative evidence in the recently announced determination of the Bank, to give and receive, in future, their dollar tokens, which have hitherto passed at five shillings value, in circulation, at the higher denomination of five shillings and sixpence. [Vide OBSERVANDA INTERNA.]

Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan to various Public Functionaries: including his Principal Military Commanders; Governors of Forts and Provinces; Diplomatic and Commercial Agents; &c. &c. &c. Together with some addressed to the Tributary Chieftains of Shânôor, Kurnool, and Cannanore, and sundry other Persons. Arranged and translated by W. Kirkpatrick, Colonel in the Service of the Honorable the East-India Company. With Notes and Observations, and an Appendix, containing several Original Documents never before published. Qto. pp. 558. Price £2. 2s. London, Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, 1811.

THAT ancient philosopher who declined calling any man "happy," till after his death, justified himself by appealing to the notorious and incessant fluctuations of fortune to which mortals are liable during life. Had it been customary in his day to publish the secret transactions, and correspondence of distinguished individuals, subsequently to their decease, he would have found in that exposure additional arguments in support of his sentiment. The character of an individual is, while he lives, in a great degree locked up within his own breast. And frequently a man's judgment on his actions is perverted by self-love, or obscured by the delusions of his then reigning passion. He contemplates his conduct partially, in the light most favourable to himself; and a part at a time, as the object of the moment is most prominent. But after death the whole of his character stands exposed to the view of others: flattery ceases her idle exclamations of wonder and applause; the soothing of adulation are forborne; and the issue of his plans with their merits and demerits suffer the remarks of the inquisitive, and the animadversions of the judicious. This is especially true of statesmen. While in authority, they are besieged by a host of claimants who expect favours in proportion to their obsequiousness, and who court distinction, less by real than by seeming services. Some dread to give offence, lest they should feel their power: others seek to confer gratification, depending on the plea of merit, when the happy moment of gracious remuneration arrives.

No such fascination attends the dead. The most exalted potentate is liable to the same scrutiny as the basest peasant. The most successful politician may be judged on, and his crafty wiles displayed, without fear of his fraud or his cruelty. Posterity will do him that justice to which his contemporaries were incompetent: and the reputation of his abilities will find its level, in the estimation of the well-informed, together with its place in the pages of history.

What would our readers think of a character—should we introduce such a one to their acquaintance—which, being chief of a government, sought not the prosperity or peace of its subjects, but consumed them in merciless attempts to accomplish the subjugation of neighbouring powers:—which studied every mean of personal aggrandisement, though at the expense of unlimited devastation and carnage:—which delighted in deception and falsehood under their most specious forms, might it but entrap the unwary; nor scrupled either fraud or forgery, might a fortress or a district reward the crime:—which daily trifled with stipulations, the most public, express, and solemn, intending at the moment to counteract them by encroachments the most unwarrantable, and violence the most profligate? —Displaying a mind perpetually active, or rather agitated, possessing considerable resources, though little wisdom; priding itself on accessions of novelty in every department of state—whether military, commercial, or legislative:—composing a new calendar—imagining new cyphers—desiring new ornaments—introducing new patterns—seeking new arts—appointing—annulling—monopolizing—sometimes in wholesale, the entire of a commodity consigned to his dominions,—sometimes condescending to retail, by the pound, or by the ounce. A Sovereign corroded by suspicion, himself a spy, and haunting with remorseless spies his most accredited agents—yet allotting to his agents, such insufficient stipends as to defeat his own purposes, in most important and remote embassies, planned with extraordinary sagacity, involving uncommon cost, and intended to form connections by which to change the face of the world:—A Sovereign who deprives his representatives of the appendages necessary to dignity, and feeds them with un-

wholesome food. Educated a soldier, this man shrunk from no danger in the field; he headed his troops when necessary; was their companion in arms night and day; carried their discipline to perfection; taught his bombardiers "to throw a shell on the point of a spear;" and his horse challenged all the world at a charge. He had an especial knack of converting defeat into victory by his manner of relating it: he destroyed his enemy by thousands, without loss on his side: he was the triumphant lion, they were the trembling deer. When his armies were thinned by war, and the population of his dominions was unable to repair the loss, he compelled the inhabitants of foreign states to serve under his banner;—his terms were submission or death. He practiced literature, too; his pen was ever in his hand: and he dated his dispatches *at night*, that his labours might be deemed incessant by the public, which he thus cajoled;—but his style was harsh, vulgar, and ungrammatical; his sentences were involved and obscure; his spelling was miserable, and his reasoning was inconsequential. By profession a mussulman;—by enthusiasm a devotee—a bigot:—he accomplished proselytism by force; and discovered his duty in propagating his religion by the sword. He thought to reduce a whole continent under one head; and he intrigued with all of the same religion as himself, though subjects of other princes; undermining their civil allegiance by means of their religious prejudices.

He interfered with the news-writers of foreign states, and demanded their expulsion, from the towns where they were settled; because they sometimes detected his manœuvres, and his intrigues were exposed by their curiosity. He dreaded what they would say, because he knew what they might say.

Aware of the importance of maritime power,—he laboured to raise a navy.—He created *on paper* a HUNDRED SAIL of vessels,—appointed their officers, their equipages, their stores, their duties—nor forgot to charge the builders that they should be so constructed as to last *a thousand, or two thousand years*!! He intrigued for the possession of distant ports, although he had no ships to enter them; he formed commercial establishments, although he had no commerce to support them: he

also appointed factories, but his trade did not maintain the clerks.

Against whom were these measures intended? Against whom were these implacabilities incessantly active?—Against the BRITISH INTERESTS, wherever they could be opposed! This enmity rankled in his heart;—it perturbed his spirit; it haunted him by day; it possessed him by night:—if he slumbered, it was to awake with curses against the English, who opposed his ambition; and while they prospered, he pined. They defeated his armies: they diminished his territories: they stood upright in his presence: they laughed at his mandates, they anticipated his projects!—So far we are justified by the volume before us:—it might be added, that, at length they deprived him of life, and restored to royal power the monarch long dethroned, and imprisoned, whose place he had assumed, to the infinite detriment of justice, and damage of the people.

If any enquire, who was this character?—we answer TIPPOT SULTAN.

The work before us professes to be *Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan*. They are derived from what we may call his *minute book*; some of them are mere heads of notices sent to his agents in various parts. The record is not perfect; it is ill written; indeed in many places, it is not legible; and the translator has perused it by force of continued application. The register contains *memoranda* of about two thousand letters. They shew the agitation of this chieftain's mind on several occasions; his condescension to the minutia of regulation: his despotism; his bigotry, and his self-sufficiency. The most interesting portions to us, are those which discover his enmity to the English power; but unhappily, these are mutilated. We must, therefore, express our obligations to the translator for exhibiting this portrait of an Asiatic tyrant, *so far as it goes*: while we cannot but wish it had been complete.—To what existing potentate shall we turn to complete the figure, and finish the piece?

Col. Kirkpatrick's remarks on these letters accord with our own: we transcribe a passage from his preface in proof of this.

Tippoo Sultan rarely took up his pen, without its laying open some recess or other of his various and irregular mind. He seldom

issues an order, that does not bespeak, either the general tone of his nature, or the particular impulse of the moment. He seems to have felt no hesitation in avowing, in the course of the letters which follow, the most flagitious sentiments; and this may be accounted for on one or other, or on both, of these principles. The letters being, in the first place, addressed, with few exceptions, to persons in absolute dependence on him, he consequently would be wholly free from that sort of reserve, which arises from the fear of incurring the censure or reproach of the world. *He knew his will to be a law, the propriety of which, as it might concern others, would never be canvassed or doubted by any of his slaves.* In the next place, he probably measured the sentiments in question, by a different standard from that with which we estimate them. Thus, the various murders and acts of treachery, which we see him directing to be carried into execution, were not criminal, but, on the contrary, just, and even meritorious, in his eyes. They might, and most likely did, in a great degree, proceed from a disposition naturally cruel and sanguinary: but, perhaps, an intolerant religious zeal and bigotry were not less active motives to them. The Koran taught him, that it was not necessary to keep faith with infidels, or the enemies of the true religion, in which class it was not difficult for him to persuade himself that it was right to include all who opposed, or refused to co-operate in, his views, for the extension of that religion; or, in other words, for his own aggrandisement. Hence it was, that our Musulman allies and subjects were scarcely less obnoxious to his hatred and vengeance than ourselves. With regard to the secret murder of his English prisoners, his dreadful slaughter of the Koorgs and Nairs, and his forcible conversion of so many thousands of the two latter tribes to the Mahommedan faith, he most probably thought such enormities no less warranted, both by the example and precepts of the founder of his religion, than the infraction of oaths and engagements in transactions with unbelievers.

The preface closes with remarks explanatory of the new kalendar, introduced by Tippoo. We conclude that this, like another we have in our minds, is now neglected, and out of date.

The letters selected are in number 435. To the most material Colonel Kirkpatrick has added observations which throw great light not only on the contents of these epistles, but on the oriental manner of thinking, writing, and acting, in general: and this will be felt by the intelligent as a sensible gratification. To the first letter,

we find annexed an agreement entered into by Tippoo with his father, Hyder, on admitting him to the exercise of a portion of government; and it leads us to conjecture that Hyder saw in his son the germs of that obstinacy, caprice, and eccentricity, which afterwards proved his ruin. Interspersed among these letters, are private memoirs of the Sultan, written by himself; of course, they describe his actions most favourably; of his reverses they say little. An appendix contains Tippoo's cogitations previous to receiving back his sons who had been hostages to Lord Cornwallis: his history of the capture and detention (by him) of General Mathews: historical sketch of the Patan principality of *Shânoor*; and that of *Kurnool*: commercial regulations: military institutes: and what is at least equally curious, a plan for the establishment and organization of a navy, on which he bestows the pompous title of *Armada*. We may smile at these preparations now; but had this projector by any means obtained "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," it is not easy to calculate the detriment he might have occasioned to the affairs of the East-India Company; or the expences this nation might have been put to, before he could have been suppressed. He might have sent a fleet up the Red Sea, to assist his friends in Egypt.

Amidst all his political greatness Tippoo was personally unhappy: the securities he employed to defend his life, may be seen in *Panorama*, vol. III. p. 920, as described by Dr. Buchanan, in his *Travels in Mysore*.

That traveller also witnessed the desolations produced by the iron sceptre which he swayed over all provinces and rulers that were so unfortunate as to become his vassals. All the inhabitants that had opportunity, fled: and of those surrounded and taken by his forces, not a few sought refuge in death. The lands remained untilled; and the commerce which they had enjoyed, disappeared in search of more hospitable districts.

The jealousy of Tippoo for the safety of his government was cruel and invincible: he obliged all his great men to station their families as hostages in his capital. This at length ruined his empire: for says Col. K. "The final conquest and settlement of Tippoo Sultan's dominions by the English, was facilitated by nothing so much, as [by] the circumstance of the

families of most of the principal men of the country having fallen into their hands, along with the fortress of *Seringapatam*."

By way of specimen of the Sultan's mandates, and military orders, we desire the reader's attention to letter lxxxv. Having admitted the propriety of allowing the garrison to capitulate, he adds,

"In the event, however, of [your being obliged to proceed to] the assault of the place, every living creature in it, whether man or woman, old or young, child, dog, cat, or any thing else, must be put to the sword, with the single exception of *Kālā Pundit*. What more?"

Observations.—The sanguinary and ferocious disposition of Tippoo Sultan is here displayed in the most glaring and odious colours. The spirit of *Nādir Shāh* appears to breathe through every line of the concluding sentence of this memorable letter. *Kālā Pundit* was, most probably, reserved for some signal punishment; or, perhaps, he was exempted from the general carnage here directed, because his immediate death might have frustrated the Sultan's views to pecuniary indemnification. It is rather extraordinary, that this last consideration did not also lead him to make an exception, in his terminating mandate, in favour of the wealthy merchants and bankers of the place; to secure whose persons he was subsequently extremely anxious.

These observations of Col. K. supersede any we might have been inclined to make on this sanguinary command.

It might be thought that a more brutal cruelty than the foregoing could not be devised: yet perfidy, and conversion by violence, ordered in acknowledged contemplation of peace with the parties, surely mark a mind still more diabolically iniquitous.

"A treaty of peace" says he, "has been concluded between us."

"It is therefore written, that you must, with the utmost expedition, collect all the money you can from the country. You must, moreover, completely encompass two or three towns, and getting together five or seven thousand people, report the particulars to us; as men are wanted [at this time] for the *Ithye corps*. A further reinforcement is about to be dispatched to you. Whatever hostile force may appear in that quarter, you must chastise it effectually, and level it [with the earth]."

Observations.—Although the treaty, recently concluded between the Sultan and the *Mahrattahs*, would seem to have provided for the restoration of *Adoni* and its dependen-

cies to the *Nizām*, yet it is, nevertheless, probable, that the latter might not yet have formally acceded to it, or even have had time to do so. Here, then, we see Tippoo, with his characteristic perfidy, eagerly endeavouring to avail himself of the short interval which might be expected to elapse before the completion of the general peace, in order to impoverish and depopulate, as much as possible, the country he was about to relinquish.

These poor wretches were to be made *Mussulmans*, by the ceremony of forced circumcision!

From similar violences the Christians were not exempted; and the Sultan's private journal records an instance of his coercion for obtaining proselytes, that does him *infinite honour*—as a bigot. Having taken *Mangalore*, he stationed his troops wherever there were Christians—and gave them sealed orders, to be opened at an appointed time.

"Accordingly our orders were every where opened at the same moment; and at the same hour (namely, that of morning prayer) were the whole of the Christians, male and female, without the exception of a single individual, to the number of SIXTY THOUSAND, made prisoners, and dispatched to our presence; from whence we caused them, after furnishing them duly with provisions, to be conveyed, under proper guards, to *Seringapatam*: to the *Taalūkdārs* of which place we sent orders, directing that the [said Christians] should be divided into *Risālas*, or corps, of five hundred men, and a person of reputable and upright character placed, as *Risāladār*, at the head of each. Of these *Risālas*, four (together with their women and children) were directed to be stationed at each of the following places, where they were duly fed and clothed, and ultimately admitted to the honour of *Islamism*; and the appellation of *Ahmedy* religion, was bestowed upon the collective body."

Could this man expect to triumph long, when such were the means of his triumph?

From among several orders for practising fraud and duplicity we extract the following because the shortest. Tippoo writes to his officer *Budrūz Zumān Khān* to "contrive some means of getting pos-

* The date of this institution is indicated (the Sultan adds) by the following couplet:

"God is the defender of the *Ahmedy* religion;

"The light of the firmament is derived from the *Ahmedy* religion," (the people.)

where the letters comprising the last line, or hemistich, in the original, give the year of the *Higera* 1197.

session of the person of Moona Kool—he *must be secured, by stratagem or deceit.*—This order he repeats in the following emphatic words, which compose the whole of his letter :

“ Write a letter to Moona Kool, inviting him to come to you, and then seize upon his person.”

The Sultan some time afterwards directs that Moona Kool should be “ *crucified.*”

What a sovereign can do by violence or duplicity, why should he do it by liberality or munificence?—so thought Tippoo Sultan. Even that most despicable though political motive, ostentation, failed of influencing him; neither was personal voluptuousness more prevailing: his *Haram*, we have been assured, was miserable, unfurnished, and demonstrative to an incredible degree, of its master's *stinginess*. In fact, instances of the Sultan's parsimony are numerous in the present volume, to adduce no other: but none appears more striking to us, than the trumpery presents he sent to foreign courts,—as the Grand Seigneur, and the King of France,—with the insufficient and even dishonourable allowance to his own ambassadors. He limits them in their burning of *wax candles*: they complain, when about to commence their voyage from their own country, that “ the Aumil of Mangalore delivers *only old and black rice.*”—He answers—“ *That rice is good. You must take it, and not engage in improper altercation.*” This seems to support the opinion that “ the embassies proposed to be sent to the Court of France, failed through the parsimony of the Sultan.”

At the time when they took place nothing was thought more remarkable in the character of this extraordinary man than those embassies to France. The arrival of his agents, was the sole subject of Parisian town talk for a time: nor was it unfelt in the privacies of Leadenhall street. As an instance of his assuming undue superiority, by the delusion of verbal chicanery, and of his *forcing* the king of France into a situation almost humiliating, marking at the same time an affected liberality, having further political views,—also professing a love for the arts, &c. we insert Tippoo's letter to Louis XVI.

To the Rájah of the French; dated 5th Hishimy. (6th August.)

Noble-minded and elevated in rank, of

powerful and exalted degree, chief of the sovereigns of the realms of Europe, and eminent among rulers, the peace of Almighty God be with you!

After presenting the customary compliments of regard and affection, and [after tendering] the due observances of friendship and union, it is made known to your odorous [or noble] mind.

Some time since two letters, with Khilaats [or dresses], were forwarded [to you], by [the hands of] Monsieur Souriac, which, no doubt, have been received. After that, Ghúlám Ali Khán, Lútí Ali Khán, and other Sirdars [or commanders] of the Sircar, were dispatched in the ship, with letters and rarities, by the way of Bussorah, to that [personage] of noble rank, [at whose court] they will [in due time] safely arrive.

At this time I have learned, from the communication of Monsieur Cossigny, the Governor of Pondicherry, that *that kind friend* has written to him, directing him to settle the accounts of the advances of money made by the Sircar [i. e. me], for defraying the expenses of the troops belonging to you, which were under the command of Messieurs Du Chemin and Souffrein, and of Monsieur Bussy; and [having done so] to repay the amount to the Sircar [or to me]. *This circumstance has occasioned me the utmost surprise.* It was purely from motives of regard, and a desire to improve the friendship subsisting of old between us, that I sent to the Mauritius for the troops of that friend, and expended *crores* [of money], and sacrificed *lacks* of my people, in the course of five years that I was engaged in chastising the English; whom, at last, I was on the point of expelling from this country [or India]. During this period, the English repeatedly made overtures of peace to me; to which, however, I would not agree, returning [always] for answer, that I would make no peace, excepting in concert with the French, and never separately. Notwithstanding this, Monsieur Bussy, the commander of the forces of that [personage of] noble rank, did, without my knowledge, conclude a peace [with the enemy]. The fact is known to every Frenchman in this country [i. e. India]. Thus I incurred all these expenses, and made all these exertions, for the purpose of increasing our mutual friendship and renown; and if such be still the desire of that friend, his enemy shall [again], if it please God the most high, be signally chastised.

A double-barrelled gun, made in the arsenal of the Sircar, together with an embroidered dress, is sent for that [personage of] noble rank, and will arrive [in due season].

I frequently indulge an inclination for the arts, and am fond of collecting artists together [or about me]: if [therefore] that

friend, out of his ancient regard, would dispatch [to me] some persons skilled in every art, I should esteem it as [a proof of] the most perfect friendship.

Ghulām Ali Khān, and the other Sirdars, will arrive [at your court] in due season; and it is in my mind to dispatch another confidential person, on one of that friend's ships. If, therefore, you will write orders on this subject [or to this effect], to your [different] governors, another confidential person shall be deputed on one of that friend's ships.

Observations.—Exclusively of the gross impropriety of designating the King of France by the title of Rājah (on which I have already had occasion to animadvert) it may be observed of the present letter, that it is extremely deficient in the forms of respect and complimentary phraseology, invariably observed in the correspondence between Eastern princes. Of the justice of this remark, the Oriental reader will be sufficiently satisfied by its general style and contexture, as preserved in the translation, which I have made as literal as I could. The expression of "that friend," is, in particular, extremely exceptionable in an address to a crowned head, as being too familiar and common. Neither is the "Ulkhāb," or address, free from objection, since the phrases of "of noble rank," "of powerful degree," &c. are very usually applied, not only to dependent or subordinate chieftains and rulers, but even to distinguished *servants* of a certain class. Thus Tippoo himself occasionally addresses one of his Sirdars by the style of "of pompous or magnificent degree;" another, by that of "of powerful degree," &c.

These deficiencies cannot, I think, be reasonably attributed to ignorance; since it would be difficult to believe, that there was not a Mūnshy, or secretary, or other literary person, at the court of the Sultan, of sufficient learning to frame a letter, in a proper style, to a monarch of the rank and consideration of Louis XVIth. It is much more probable, that the Sultan himself dictated, or drafted, this epistle; and that, in doing so, he permitted the same spirit of animosity and aversion towards all the professors of Christianity, which led him to bestow the degrading title of Rājah on his royal correspondent, to regulate its general construction. It is also possible, that he might, on the present occasion, have been actuated, in some degree, by the notion, that his own importance was raised, in proportion as that of the French monarch was lowered: a notion which, in fact, has given rise to the well-known practice at Eastern courts, of taking every opportunity of assuming what may be called a technical superiority, in their epistolary intercourse with each other. But it is not in the style of their letters, alone, that they exercise this

sort of address, and labor to obtain this paltry species of advantage, though the nice and numerous distinctions of language, depending on the gradations of rank, are more particularly favorable to the attempt. It is pursued, with equal industry and perseverance, in the presentation of complimentary gifts, and in the performance of visits of ceremony.

It may appear strange, that the Sultan should, for the gratification of his spleen or his pride, have run the hazard of giving offence, by this proceeding, to a prince, with whom, if it was not his real interest, it was, at least, his apparent wish, to establish an intimate political connection. But Tippoo was not accustomed to look deeply into any subject; he was content to view things superficially: and hence it is probable, that it never occurred to him, that there was any danger of the disparaging style of the letter being detected in France; and that, even if any exception had been made to it, he would not have found it difficult to satisfy his royal correspondent, that no slight, or disrespect, to him, had been intended. In the meanwhile, his importance would be magnified in the eyes of those, among his own subjects, who should be admitted to a knowledge of the letter in question.

Judging by the context of the fourth paragraph, and especially by the words, "this circumstance has occasioned me the utmost surprise," it might almost be inferred, that the proposal of the French king, to reimburse Tippoo for the advances which the latter had made, for the use of the French forces, during the second war in the Carnatic, proved offensive to the Sultan, and that the payment, thus honourably tendered, was actually declined. What the fact was, I do not possess the means of ascertaining, for none of the documents found at Seringapatam (at least to my knowledge) throw any light upon the subject. I incline to believe, however, that the offer of the French government to liquidate its debt was not accepted, and that the Sultan was led to the adoption of this liberal proceeding, by the hope that it might conduce, with other motives, to make the French monarch consent the more readily to the renewal of hostilities against the English in India; an object which, as is abundantly shown by the foregoing letter, the writer had very much at heart at this time. His wishes on the subject were, no doubt, more fully stated through Ghulām Ali Khān and the other ambassadors, dispatched to France by the way of Constantinople, as well as by those whom he sent thither by sea, subsequently to the date of the present letter; towards the close of which he intimates his having the latter deputation in contemplation. Fortunately, perhaps, for the British interests in India, these invitations

to a new effort for their destruction arrived in France, when that nation was no longer able, however willing it might have been, to enter into the Sultan's views.

This religious supporter of Islamism, constantly speaks of his officers who fell in combat as "*tasting the sherbet of martyrdom*";—but of his enemies, invariably, as "*sent to hell*." On one occasion he writes, "*We are curious to know, and desire you will inform us, how many of the enemy have been sent to hell, by the expenditure of such a number of cartridges*." Indeed, it might be thought by simple Europeans, that he had post letters from the infernal world, or at least reports from thence; for he writes "*The account of Gunaish Bhyroo's arrival in hell, has been received*." This surely is sufficiently assuming in mortal man.

To complete his character, we find this violator of the rights of conscience and humanity, strictness itself in the devotional duties of his religion; and his veneration for a relic of his prophet, which he sent to his capital for safe custody, marks the man—as it also marks a particular of Mahomedan superstition not undeserving our notice.

To Syed Mahomed, Kilnaddar of Seringapatam; dated from Katurky, near Kopul, 10th Yoosefy (5th January).

"A SHIRT, formerly belonging to the Holy Prophet (on whom be the peace and blessing of God!) and which was first discovered at Kurpah, from whence, in process of time, it came into our possession, has been dispatched to you. This precious relic must be delivered in charge to the priests, to whose care the [other] holy traces [or remains] of the Prophet have been already consigned, with instructions to place and keep it along with those."

But, the violator of order and peace, the destroyer of lives innumerable, the devastator of extensive countries, the forsworn, the deceitful, the haughty, the assuming, the cruel, would have thought that his glory wanted its highest pinnacle, if he had not transmitted to remote posterity, as well as circulated among his contemporaries, by the pens of the learned, and the enthusiasm of poetry, the permanent celebration of his virtues and exploits. Having composed for the religious what answered the purpose of a catechism, he commands that certain encomiastic odes to his honour should be learned by a number of singers and dancers;

—being "set to music, they were sung or recited, at appointed seasons and hours of the day." The mention of these royal odes cannot but have excited the reader's curiosity: we shall gratify it; a few sentences will be sufficient.

"When the Rüstüm-hearted king rushed forward [or charged] on the *Rukhs* of his anger, then did the hearts of the lions of Europe [*i. e.* the English] quake with dread.

"The flash of his sabre struck the army of Bailey like lightning: it caused Munro to shed tears, resembling the drops distilled from spring clouds.

"On Lang's heart was fixed a stain, like that of the tulip: Coote was made, by this calamity, to lament like a hyacinth."

"When the Mahrattahs behold this army of our king, the dread thereof causes them to flee like deer.

"The *Fringy* [*i. e.* the European] and Nizâm ul Mulk pass night and day together trembling with fear of our king."

"The kingdom flourishes, and the army increases daily, through thy munificence and justice."

"The *Hujjâm's* army flees through dread of thee, as the hunter does when he beholds the lion.

"The Nazarenes, on contemplating from the sea-shore the sagacity of our king, forgot their own schemes and counsels [*i. e.* despair of their success]."

"When mankind behold the liberality and magnificence of our king, they exclaim with one accord, '*Hâtim* was an absolute miser compared to him.'"

"Socrates, Hippocrates, all the sages of the earth, appear before him like to the most ignorant children.

"Mars dwindles before the valour of our king to a mere infant: Sâm, Nuremân, and Rustum, are of no account."

"Owing to the justice of this king, the deer of the forest make their pillow of the lion and the tiger, and their mattress of the leopard and the panther."

This last metaphorical couplet is truly exquisite!—What did not the world owe to the "justice" of this benevolent, compassionate, meek-minded sovereign!

Col Kirkpatrick has performed his translation with a commendable attention to accuracy. He confesses his inability to read many words in the MS. (the Sul-

tan wrote a bad hand;* nor did he spell correctly)—and some he honestly acknowledges that he cannot translate: these he gives in the original as nearly as he can read it; this candour, does no less honour to his veracity, than the general merit of the translation does to his ability.

But we must not close this article without transcribing an instance or two of those illustrations of Asiatic manners, which may be derived from our author's labours. The following is in the true Oriental taste.

The official seals here mentioned are described in one of the Sultan's letters, not included in the present volume. They were constructed and transmitted to the factories some time in the beginning of year of the Higera 1201 (1786 7): but they were without a date, as usually inscribed on all seals, "because," as the Sultan says in the letter alluded to, "the year being indicated by the numerical value of each notation, its insertion is unnecessary." Thus the inscription on the seal of the Kuich factory was **ظرف ذهب** (*the golden vase or vessel*) the letters of which gave 1201: that belonging to the Juddah factory contained the words **دارمرا مال** (*the mansion, or city, abounding in wealth*), which also yield the year 1201. The inscription on the official seal of the remaining factory of Muscat is not perfectly legible: the words **كانزر** (*mine of gold*) being alone distinct. These letters amount to 1131. The next word appears to be **خسر** (equal to 67); and this is followed by an indistinct mark, which may be supposed to have been meant for a **ت**. This would complete the number 1201: but though it were allowable to read **خسرت** I do not know that any sense could be made of it.

The philologist also will find incidental explanations worthy his notice. Among these, one or two may be useful to the biblical student.

For instance, the famous series of comparisons by which the ill-fated youth who follows a prostitute to her lodgings is illustrated, Prov. vii. 22, has been proved

* This reminds us of the illegible hand writing and uncouth spelling of another Sultan, whose Gallico-Egyptian "Intercepted Letters" were deciphered with the greatest difficulty, by those accustomed to the perusal of similar dispatches. We speak from the evidence of our own eyes.

to contain allusions to places of destruction, in the instances of the ox, the dog, and the deer: an expression used by Tippoo shews, that the same may be said of the "bird hastening to the snare," which completes the passage;—and is omitted in Taylor's edition of CALMET, article Dog. —Supp.

"The death-devoted Mahrattahs, who had established themselves behind a stream which passes close to Shānoor, were placed in the situation of an ill-fated bird, caught in a snare, whose own feet may be said to conduct it to its doom; the fact being, that Shānoor [where they had voluntarily cooped themselves up] did actually prove such a snare to them."

Col. K. adds in a note.

I have been obliged to depart, in some measure, from the letter, though, I trust, not from the spirit, of my original, according to which *the bird's own feet* are made to conduct it to the kitchen **مطبخ** where its destiny is obvious. In like manner, Shānoor is represented to have proved a kitchen, or, in other words, a slaughter-house, to which their own steps had led the Mahrattahs.

Tippoo writes "when we shall have summoned you to our presence, and heard [from you verbally] the particulars of the gallant services of the men belonging to the *Kushoons* of Syed Ghuffār and Shaikh Unser, *we will distinguish them*"—literally, says Col. K. "shall have their heads raised."—Comp. Gen. xl. 13.

We have a curious idiom in a letter threatening that if people persisted in visiting a person "their ears and noses should be *dispensed with*, or *excused*"—i. e. they should be deprived of them. What ordinary European would have understood this?

Col. K. speaks hesitatingly on the custom of feeding oxen with "thick or curdled milk, which, *he believes*, is considered in India as peculiarly heartening to them." Tippoo orders *six hundred bullocks* (of his draught cattle) to be fed with thick milk, at the daily allowance of a full seer (10 lbs.) to every bullock. Is this custom general? It seems to be very extraordinary.

From these specimens our readers will judge on the nature and contents of this volume. It might have been sought by the public at large with greater avidity, had it appeared some years ago; but its

intrinsic merit, as a curiosity of literature, and its interest to all connected with our oriental empire, is undiminished. The British power in India is not established so deeply as to render vigilance unnecessary; and this labour of Colonel Kirkpatrick will contribute to direct that vigilance to advantage: the East-India Company, therefore, the public, and the literary world, are obliged to him.

Col. K. in his preface, acknowledges his obligations to several gentlemen: among others to Dr. Wilkins, "the learned and ingenious Librarian of the East-India Company," and to Mr. Shakespear, of the Company's Military Institution at Croydon, who kindly superintended the work in its progress through the press.

A Description of the Collection of Ancient Terra Cottas in the British Museum; with Engravings. 4to. Pp. 44. Plates 40. Price £1. 11s. 6d. Large Paper £2. 2s. Sold at the British Museum. London, 1810.

COMMUNICATION to the world at large by means of the press, of interesting and illustrative curiosities collected in National Museums on the Continent, has been honourable to the patrons of those collections, and advantageous to general science. These establishments possess several advantages almost peculiar to themselves, above those which are within the power of private individuals. The vicissitudes of life and events, have sometimes induced a *virtuoso* to permit the most to be made of his collection, at a sale; or the necessities of his family, after his decease, have restrained them from communicating the acknowledgments of their relative, when unfavourable to the authenticity of some principal article in his cabinet. Whereas to the conservators of public establishments, it never could be imputed that they had collusive purposes in contemplation; or that they intended to impose on the studious; generally, also, they afford all possible security against the error of accepting *forgeries* as if they were genuine.

This allusion may appear somewhat harsh to readers who are not aware, that there is (or, rather we should say, has been) in Italy, &c. a traffic in antiquities, which are reckoned among the indigenous productions of the country. In England we have no such trade: a few brokers ex-

hibit their wares, and obtain the best price they can for them, but the number of their customers is not great, and the opportunities they possess of vouching for the antiquity of an article, against their better judgment, are limited. Whereas, to Italy, strangers from all countries, resorted as to a mart: they arrived fraught with *virtuoso* expectations; void of knowledge, though full of zeal; and furnished more abundantly with cash than with understanding or experience; young men, of family, chiefly, whose stay was but short; and who when departed were not expected to return. With such visitors of classic ground the bargaining antiquarian dealt securely: the reproaches or the discontents of his customers, when at home, never reached his ear. The case was different with gentlemen who staid long enough in the regions of *virtu* to become familiar with the manners of the country, and whose research and penetration enabled them to distinguish between the assurances of honesty and the asseverations of imposition. Acquisitions really valuable are made only as opportunity offers; a long residence is an unspeakable advantage to a collector; this was enjoyed by "the late Mr. Townley, and enabled him to make many valuable acquisitions." These he transported to his native country; and after his death, parliament bought the whole collection, for the purpose of gratifying that taste, which was by circumstances prevented from amusing and improving itself in Italy.

Moutfaucou charged English literature, with being barren of works on antiquities. He denied the competency of the country to furnish materials for the purpose; and indeed it must be confessed that this department of study is an exotic; that it flourishes only by hot-beds and glasses, as we cultivate the pine-apple. Nevertheless, could Moutfaucou have seen the valuable works produced in our country, since the year 1760, he would have acknowledged that neither energy nor expence had been wanting to render this department of science honourable to our national spirit. Individuals have done much: voluntary societies have done more: they have sent travellers and artists for the purpose of bringing home materials for splendid volumes; and at length we are favoured by the British Museum, itself, with a work, which can be considered

only as the forerunner of more elaborate publications.

Terra Cottas are not always finished performances, like marbles, but are sometimes studies by sculptors for future labours; sometimes copies by younger artists of excellent works, the objects of their emulation; and sometimes goods for sale, like the Plaster-of-Paris casts, or copies, which in London, form an article of traffic. Mr. Taylor Combe, the editor of this work, informs us, that "The bas-reliefs have been undoubtedly cast in moulds; they were afterwards baked, and perhaps occasionally retouched by the graver." We should have expressed ourselves somewhat differently: they were perhaps *compressed* in moulds: then occasionally retouched by the tool (technically were *repaired*) and after the artist was satisfied with his production, they were baked. By these means they were afforded to the public at a cheap rate; and the interior of buildings might be ornamented with them in profusion at no great cost.

This process is so nearly allied to what is customary among us, as to need no further explanation. Articles of this description, including divinities themselves, were a ready made stock in trade, and exposed as such among the antients. The fable of Mercury intent on informing himself on his estimation among men is well known:—having cheapened a Jupiter and a Minerva, in a Sculptor's shop, he asked the price of a Mercury; the sculptor answered "give me a good price for the former; I will throw you that block-head into the bargain." Were that figure a terra cotta, the sculptor's boon was but trifling; though the satire was equally severe. This traffic was carried on antiently to an extent not usually adverted to. Ready-made (stone) sepulchres, for instance, were a standing article, with devices no more applicable to the subject they contained, than those common on our tomb-stones: and with heads, &c. only blocked out, to be converted if time permitted, when delivered, into the likeness of the party deceased. For this reason we cannot always depend on the strict application of a bas-relief to the character of the party; but, we must take them generally as importing ideas then current; and informing us of popular feelings, though perhaps not of the personal sentiments of the individual.

Mr. Townley's collection was augmented by that Mr. Nollekens had formed when at Rome:—this artist had the accidental good luck to purchase many from a parcel found by a labourer who was digging for red gravel, called *pozzalana*, with which the Italians harden their mortar. He broke into a well, where many fragments were lying, and these Mr. N. united with his well-known skill. They usually decorated the friezes of temples, tombs, and other buildings.

As we cannot transcribe the plates, which form the principal body of this work, but must content ourselves with describing them as comprising—the not-uncommon figure of Victory sacrificing a bull—several of Priestesses, Bacchantes, and Bacchus, under different forms; others of the seasons; also masks, tigers, and capricious of various descriptions.

They give occasion to remarks which display much antiquarian ability in the editor, whose observations we have perused with pleasure. We must acknowledge, indeed, that there are professors on the Continent, who would have displayed a much greater number of references to works of learning; and whether or not, they had better instructed their readers, they would have surprised them more, by apparent extent of erudition. This is not Mr. Combe's character: he usually describes with much correctness, and illustrates with much modesty.

We confess ourselves puzzled to account satisfactorily for the appearance of *leaves* on the countenances of the sea gods, Neptune, Triton, &c. as observed by Mr. C. A mythological reason is not wanting; for water evaporated from the sea, after forming clouds, descends in showers, and is the parent by impulsion of leaves, and buddings: but to connect Triton with these, is to attribute to him a character so entirely new, as to require powerful support ere it be admitted.

The same attention to correctness which induces us to scruple the decoration of Triton with an uncharacteristic appendage, leads us to wish that Mr. C. had referred rather to Silenus than to Bacchus, an elderly figure having marks, apparently, tufts of hair, on his thighs and legs; this token of degradation could never have been adopted for Bacchus by any antient artist: it allies the divinity to the bestial character; and though not uncommon among fauns,

&c. a lower race, is by no means becoming in a deity which *himself* maintains his dignity; though his votaries too often lose theirs. The subject might be explained as "Silenus in a state of intoxication, intreating love to remain with him; caressing, and detaining him, so far as he can."

The subject of the Arimaspi Mr. C. has treated with attention: he supposes that when in the field, taking aim with their arrows, they *shut one eye*; whence they are called by Aeschylus "a one-eyed army;" but on other occasions, as they had naturally two eyes, they might be represented with both.

No. XLVII. is described by Mr. C. as "Bacchus received as a guest by Icarus." It is rather singular, that the editor should not have recollected the 43d plate of the *Admiranda Romanarum*, which contains the very same figures, with others, by which Belloni is supported in referring this subject to a Bacchanalian festivity: the masks, the music, the musicians, the decorations, the whole company are Bacchic. It is probable that these are instances of copies from some performance esteemed *capital*; and therefore popular: as we find the same figures so frequently repeated.

A minor observer would have noticed in various subjects certain minutia which have escaped Mr. C.—for instance, that many of the figures *stand on their toes*, not flat-footed: does this hint at their dancing?—otherwise it is unnatural. The dresses, and in fact, the *undresses*, might also afford remarks; but this article has already much exceeded our intentions. We should be glad to promote the knowledge and circulation of the work, among the amateurs of our nation; and we trust, that the encouragement it meets with will induce the Trustees of the Museum to open their treasures as a repository to those lovers of art, who by their distant situation, cannot have access to them in person.

The engravings are very creditable to the artists employed: we think nevertheless, that the degree of projection given to the originals, in the figures, their parts, and draperies, whereby the ancient masters obtained a kind of interval and perspective, have not been *felt* by them all: their outlines are too uniform in strength, generally: and the back grounds in different plates do not bespeak the

same distance: some are pale, others are black. The skilful management of many is not impeached by this observation.

Iolanda Fitzalton, or the Misfortunes of a young Irish Lady; by the Author of "Ladouski and Floriska," or the Mines of Cracovia: a novel. Paris: price 5s.

[The following article is from a foreign journal; it shews, that in spite of Buonaparte's edicts, goods of English origin, are still the *rage* in Paris. As to the manners attributed to the western part of the United Kingdom—we observe in their vindication that the less they resemble real life, the more justly they are entitled to the name of *novel*, which they assume.]

It is not easy to say for what reason our gentlemen novelists, and especially our lady novelists, scarcely ever now depart from England, but have immoveably established in that country the seat of all novel crimes and novel virtues. Only English manners are now on sale; *milords* after *milords* are the only articles displayed throughout our booksellers' shops, from whence they issue to become the delights of the toilette to our pretty women, including their maids and milliners, who also of late (by way of parenthesis in the labours of their duty) become singularly sentimental, and expect to find their account in a little tincture of melancholy. This enables them to relish and appreciate the sensibility imported or professedly imported, from the shores of Ireland, or the north of Scotland;—countries where a kind of grief extremely interesting, as all the world knows, is perpetuated by the fogs and mists of the climate.

Would not any one affirm that those who are for ever describing the three kingdoms, have passed seven-eighths of their lives in them: and have assiduously studied their manners, in order to be able to paint them correctly? No such thing: they have never set a foot there; they have never spoken to a native of them; they know not a word of the language; they have had difficulty sufficient to acquire what in charity passes for the French language, in which they write: scarcely ever have they over-stepped the barriers of Paris. And then, mercy on these poor ideal English folk! how they do

act, and how they *do* talk! Why cannot French writers depict French manners, while they breathe the air of France?—Otherwise they expose themselves to the hazard, or rather certainty, of presenting lies, if not libels, as in the instance before us.

This Iolanda Fitzalton is another of those unhappy exquisite beauties, which in their very bloom are exposed to the over-head-and-ears belongings of every heart, in every bosom of their male acquaintance; and, moreover, are themselves liable to fall in love with the handsomest and most amiable bachelor within their eyesight. He is, or ought to be, the lad of lads for disobedience to his parents: or, one to whom they cruelly propose, and insist *vi et armis* on his accepting, a consort every way unworthy of him. This is the regular plot of our comedies; and our novels now constantly adopt it. Probably, they ever will adopt it. As to the effect it has on our nerves, use has at length rendered it bearable:—it consists—in a yawning—or—a gapeing—with mouth wide open and somewhat convulsive; which ends in complete *ennui*:—but that is nothing: all readers need not take us for models. We humiliate ourselves with the most profound and ready submission before those whose goodness feels an interest in the poor imaginary damsels, which are daily presented to them, in the same situation, though under a hundred different names. Good and sympathetic souls! We congratulate them on the tears which their eyes bestow on such distresses. It is no proof of a hard heart; much the contrary. It is fashionable too—and tenderly were we lately affected at the theatre by the sobbings of a soft-natured mantua maker, whose compassion was utterly inconsolable for the misfortunes of the family of Agamemnon.

To return to our English or Irish novel. We must acknowledge that accidents happen in it, which do not happen every day in the world. Other heroines usually possess a share of rigid virtue, proof against the most hardened libertines, with whom they have pretty frequent *têtes à têtes*, in their elopements, journeys, and other perilous incidents. The every-way-respectable Iolanda Fitzalton, happens, to be sure, to present us with a child, in the very commencement of the first volume,—for which she has the authority of the *New Eloise*, and other extremely well-

bred ladies, who are afterwards by so much the more established in virtue: which is no common fact. But however, this lady is subjected *very innocently* to this mishap: for who could have foreseen that she should bathe near to where the handsomest young man of her acquaintance had access, for the same purpose, and in a state of drowsiness, occasioned by a drug, given her by the infamous *Sidonia* [a truly Irish name!], should be discovered *en négligé* by the manly Ethelric? Aïma, the issue of this accident, must needs be concealed from the prying eyes of her parent's *barbarous* father, whose notions on the subject of honour, are furiously correct; who can make no allowances for *virtuous* accidents during soft slumbers; nay, perhaps, who cannot comprehend how they could possibly happen. Nothing generally speaking, is so barbarous as the greater part of fathers! Were they obeyed, beyond all doubt the tender passion with all its consequences, would be absolutely banished from the face of the earth: and by consequence too,—no more novels: an unquestionable sign of the end of the world! This child, however, is committed to a faithless friend; of course the mother travels in search of her offspring—falls into an ambuscade—is conducted to a castle on the top of an inaccessible rock—to an Irish lord who had passed many years at Constantinople,—who has adopted Turkish manners,—who offers Iolanda the post of honour, as first Sultana, but in vain!—At the moment, when he orders the disdainful beauty to be conveyed in bonds to the very tip-top of his castle—the fortress is besieged; his lordship takes to flight, and after a sufficient quantity of adventures, Iolanda finds her child, and her lover—but in a manner entirely new; for she meets with him in a torrent—not a favourite *rendezvous* of lovers, by the bye. The *barbarous* father relents after more than six hundred pages of obduracy, in the last page: he can hold out no longer; and all ends, in a happy family establishment.

This lady, Iolanda, has a most felicitous knack at *faintings* and *recoveries*: we have counted more than twenty different fainting fits, supported by substantial reasons, and demonstrating the most exquisite sensibility:—demonstrating, too, many other excellences; for the *ugly* and the

ignorant of the sex never faint; or, if they do, they are altogether to blame for for it, because *they* are reduced to the necessity of *coming to themselves* in the best manner they are able; since nobody *comes to them*; and to say truth, their dexterity, however exquisite and graceful, causes neither disturbance nor derangement in spectators; neither does it raise that convenient interest for the moment, which is, or ought to be, the sole intent and purpose of such ingenious and laudable devices.

[The *novelty* of this plot induces us to recommend it to our native novelists: for certainly *they must* succeed infinitely better than foreigners in delineating native manners and characters. As to any charge of deficiency in describing *foreign* manners when such is their pleasure, who that is acquainted with their diligence in studying foreigners, and their intimacy with the continent, &c. &c. of late years, can admit the suspicion for a moment;—no; not a *momentary* suspicion of their competency!!!]

The Wonders of a Week at Bath; in a Doggrel Address to the Hon. T. S—, from F. T.—, Esq. of that City. Pp. 83. 8vo. 7s. London: Cawthorn, 1811.

THIS production will immediately remind our readers of the celebrated "Bath Guide," and although the author's verse flows easy, and is now and then a little epigrammatic, yet that reflection naturally diminishes his claim to originality. The work is divided into eight departments, entitled "Introduction, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday."—Those who know personally the characters the author alludes to, will not, perhaps, be displeased at the perusal of this little volume of expensive paper and sumptuous print. We extract the Introduction as affording a specimen of the whole, and as holding out "the leer of invitation" to Bath; it likewise gives some advice on entering this temple of Hygeia.

Dear Friend! one would think that the difference were great,

'Twixt nothing a year, and a mighty estate;
And yet 'tis allow'd, many folks understand
How to live without houses, or money, or land;

There's my Lord, and the Captain, and dashing
Sir John,

All see how they manage with never a one.

To know all their schemes would be vastly improving,

But one thing is certain — they always keep moving.

'Tis easy to see that these blades would be undone,
If they lived the whole year like the Sheriff in London.

Not for ever to tire all the town with their faces,
They go down to York, they go down to the races,
When tailors in London begin to be rude,

There are others at Brighton, and equally good:

But most, when the winter hath frozen the grounds

Too hard for the feet of the Leicestershire hounds;

Or gloomy November in torrents comes down,

And Englishmen hang, and Englishmen drown,

Most saddle their ponies, or harness their chaises,

And visit this first of all watering places.

"For there's nothing so charming,"—so Warner
hath written—

"Throughout the whole world, or the island of
" Britain;

" Tho' a thousand things charming she certainly
" hath,

" As the city of Bladud, the valley of Bath;"

For here without money you've all to your mind,

For the trades-people tick, and the ladies are kind.

'Tis this then that helps us to cut such a figure:

Thus Bath ev'ry season grows bigger and bigger.

Since all may play here and not hazard a stake,

For the bucks they can run, and the shopkeepers
break.

" He hath not liv'd badly,"—so Horace believ'd,—

" From his birth to his death who hath always
" deceiv'd."

Then, friend! whether empty or wealthy, pray
come,

And, as for your character, leave it at home;

'Twill stand in your way, never answer your end,

Nor serve for companion, except 'tis a friend.

Tho' folks, as I said, without money can do,

'Tis as well just to borrow a hundred or two.

Then cord all your trunks, in a moment set sail,

And come down as far as Devize' in the mail;

There order a chaise—for there's nothing like show

To win all the hearts of us mortals below;

And whirl on the road like a meteor from Heav'n,

Till you come to the mile-stone, One hundred
and sev'n:

Then dash through the suburbs, thro' thick and
thro' thin,

With your foaming steeds stop—but not at an Inn,

No! no! your postilions know perfectly well,

That a gemman like you will prefer an Hotel.

Tho' I love the White Hart, and the Lion's my
friend,

Yet to you the York House I must needs recom-
mend;

For there you live well as a gentleman can,
And Reilly is really a prince of a man.
He sav'd the concern when the tenement shook,
And propp'd up the mansion, tho' only the cook,
Besides thro' the whole of the town, let me tell ye,
There's no place so famous for filling your belly.
Indeed, tho' the dinner two guineas a share is,
I'd sooner dine there than with Hamborough

P—sh;

There's something so civil, so vastly polite,
And as for the waiters, they're gentlemen quite.
Stay there a few days till your object is won,
And you've got a repute for a man of the Ton.
Then move into rooms, into this or that street,
No matter what Letter of lodgings you cheat.
Yet, if you desire my opinion to know,
Camden Place is too high, Pallteney Street is too low;

There, your chimneys fall down ev'ry high wind;
and here,

Your kitchens are flooded just half of the year;
The Crescent or Circus might very well do,
But then a whole house is too spacious for you.
I've a place in my eye, Saville Row—number one—

'Tis close to the rooms, and the fiddles and fun:
There you and your valet, the faithful unpaid,
Your friend, and companion, and partner in trade,
Your matters adjusted, at ease may sit down,
And open your war on the fools of the town.
But think not, my friend! that I mean to advise
On a subject, where you by yourself are so wise;
Not so, I'll not lead you, but walk by your side,
To show you the lions, and turn a Bath Guide.

Reise um die Welt, &c. Voyage round the World, in the Years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, by Order of his Majesty Alexander I. by the Vessels the Nadeshda and Newa, commanded by A. J. de Krusenstern, Captain in the Imperial Navy. Vol. I. large Qvo. Petersburg. From the Printing-Office of the Imperial Academy, 1810.

Two editions of this work are published at the same time: one in the Russian language, the other in the German. Each will make three volumes, in quarto, with about a hundred plates, and accompanying maps and charts.

Our readers may see in our LITERARY REGISTER, under the head of Foreign Articles, further particulars of the peculiar circumstances which have excited, to an uncommonly high degree, the public curiosity on the Continent, towards the narrative of the Russian Capt. Krusenstern's Voyage round the World, the first

volume of which has hitherto been only privately published, in the German language. As the author has sent a few copies to crowned heads, and eminent persons, the longings of those *literati* who have had no opportunity of perusing it, and of the public at large, to whom it is mentioned with address, confidentially, induce them to consider this work, as of the first importance; according to the proverb, *omne ignoto pro magnifico*. That to which the Continent attaches the greatest interest may not prove equally extraordinary to our countrymen when it shall be familiarized among them: however, we conceive that in extending a knowledge of the contents of a part of it, on the authority of a foreign communication, we contribute to gratify the curiosity (as we consult the information) of the British public. We regret the imperfection of this article,—but in the present state of intercourse with the Continent what can we do?

It is well known that Capt. Krusenstern sailed from the Baltic, was assisted in England, reached Canton and Nangasaki, where the chief purpose of his voyage failed. He afterwards sailed for Kamtschatka; inspected the establishments for the fur trade, and returned home to Petersburg in safety.* The motives for this voyage, are stated in the subsequent article.

The difficulties which cannot but attend a naval power that is half the year frozen up, in every port, as the Baltic is, and whose vessels *must* pass by a very narrow outlet into the Ocean, are most circumstantially conspicuous in Russia. The attempt to form a communication by sea with her distant colonies is most hazardous, and liable to interruptions from a thousand different causes. Among these the superiority of the British power on the Ocean, and the necessity of soliciting permission from this power, cannot but strike the most heedless observer. Thus we find, that the obstacles to the maritime greatness of Russia are formidable, as well naturally as politically.

We must also call the attention of the public to the fact, that the Russian navy did not possess a vessel proper for the purposes of a voyage expected to be of

* Compare PANORAMA, vol. I. p. 167, 207, 329, in which an epitome of the voyage is inserted. VIII. p. 749.

long duration, and extending through a diversity of climates. Britain furnished ships: we believe too, that Britain furnished *experience*, and information. Unquestionably, the way had been explored by Cooke, by Vancouver, and by other British worthies. This first voyage of the Russians will probably be the last. It has answered no important state purpose, that is known:—and indeed, a nation which in so long a course must put into the ports of strangers, on all occasions (having no settlement of its own in the passage, out or home) labours under numerous disadvantages, and incurs much extra, if not excessive, expence. It is at the mercy of agents, and foreigners, over whom it has no controul. The disappointment of Capt. K. in that part of the present voyage, which we now offer, justifies those navigators who have taken a different course in search of supplies and stores for sea provision. But, as a recommendation, to general readers, the work introduces to their acquaintance a race of men, little known before; and adds to their knowledge of the history of our species. We see the rudiments of polity, but in a savage state: a king, to whom little obedience is paid: societies, formed on the principle of seclusion; but certainly capable of emulation and rivalry: the female sex, remitted to their solitary meal, and encircled by a prohibition from the most nutritious food: together with an explicit acknowledgement of cannibalism, practised without remorse, and merely for the purpose of gratifying a preposterous appetite. Proofs of this practice have lately multiplied upon us so rapidly, that we restrain those observations to which this inhuman custom naturally gives occasion. It is enough that we merely hint at them. Our knowledge of the number of Europeans now scattered throughout the islands of the South Sea, is increased by the incidents mentioned by Capt. K.—this may hereafter be found to have had an influence in producing *variations* in the manners of the islanders; and therefore we are pleased that, the records of such instances which are likely to reach posterity, are unexceptionable.

After these introductory remarks we proceed to the communication itself.

The first volume contains that part of the narration which includes from the beginning of the voyage to the arrival at

Nangasaki: comprizing about two years, from August 1803 to August 1805.

The principal design of the undertaking, was to establish a communication between the Eastern and Western provinces of the widely spreading empire of Russia, by means of the Ocean. This communication was the more desirable, as it would facilitate a valuable commerce in the furs, and other productions of the Aleutian and Kurile islands, with China and Japan. This was not the first expedition of the kind that had been projected by the Court of Russia. Such an intercourse must have been long wished for; and the discoveries of the immortal Cooke had contributed greatly to facilitate it. In 1786 a similar undertaking, to be commanded by Capt. Mulofsky, was interrupted by the death of that officer, who was killed in a naval engagement against the Swedes.

That commerce in furs, which excited Russian emulation, had been since 1785 in possession of an American company, directed by a Russian dealer named Schelikoff. The principal establishment of this company was in the island of Kodjak, a central point between the Aleutian islands, Kamtschatka, and America: the seat of the administration was at Irkutsk, a city on the Continent of Asia, belonging to Russia, which by its situation was favourable to the communication between the Eastern districts of Russia in Asia, and the Western districts of the same empire, in Europe.

This company though public by association, had never been formally sanctioned under the Russian government; and the multiplied complaints which were made at court, on the subject of the tyrannical and vexatious conduct of the society and its agents towards the islanders, had so far alienated the opinion of the emperor Paul, that he was on the point of dissolving the company. M. de Resanoff, who had an interest in the concerns of the company, succeeded at length in averting the storm which threatened it. He even prevailed on the emperor to acknowledge this company, and to confirm it, with the possession of sundry privileges. This sanction (obtained in 1799) gave greater consistence to the association; and it was, lastly, consolidated by the emperor Alexander, who took an active interest in its concerns. His example was followed by part of the Russian nobility.

But notwithstanding this powerful patronage, there remained a difficulty of no small importance; and that was, by what means to supply and provision these remote colonies. Situated in a country absolutely barren, articles of all kinds, though of indispensable necessity, were obtained by great labour and expence from Western Russia. They were, unavoidably, forwarded by land carriage: the conveyance of them required more than 4,000 horses; and the cost was so heavy that by the time they had arrived at Ochotzk, the price of the merchandizes of all sorts, was considerably enhanced. Add to this, that it was requisite to reduce the size and weight of the articles, to meet the powers of the animals that were to carry them,—that many of the most indispensable objects, such as anchors, cables, and other heavy goods, could not be transported, except in pieces; insomuch that a cable was cut into *lengths*, of six or eight fathoms, which were afterwards re-united when arrived at the place of their destination; anchors also, were conveyed in a state of separation part from part. —

After this hazardous expedition was accomplished, the ignorance and awkwardness of the sailors and navigators, to whom the management of the vessels employed on these stormy seas was entrusted, not seldom rendered the whole previous labour useless: the ordinary rate of loss was one in three, yearly: nor could it be altogether corrected, even by the greatest attention and diligence.

All these difficulties, and others inseparably connected with establishments so circumstanced, could be removed by no other mean than that of a direct intercourse by sea, between Russia in Europe, and these colonies; — this implied the passage of vessels from the Baltic sea, round Cape Horn, or the Cape of Good Hope, to Kamtschatka and the western coast of America.

These considerations combined, induced the author in 1797 to embark in an English ship of war for the Cape of Good Hope; and from thence for India and China, in order that he might obtain experience in the dangerous navigation of the seas which surround the coast of China, and might become acquainted with the traffic they supported.

During his stay at Canton in 1798 and 1799 he witnessed the arrival of a small

vessel of not more than a hundred tons burden, under an English captain, from the North West Coast of America. The lading of this vessel consisting in furs, was sold almost instantly, for the sum of 60,000 piastres. This circumstance engaged the attention of M. Krusenstern, who well knew the importance of this trade to his country, and the advantages to be rationally expected from it, in case it were conducted by sea from Russia to Canton; instead of being obliged to take the route over land, with all its hazards, difficulties, and expences from Ochotsk to Kiachta: an immense length of way!

At his return home from China, he employed his time and talents in the preparation of a memoir on the advantages which the Russian empire, and especially the Russian marine, might find in this extensive navigation; including the formation of skilful officers for the imperial service. This Memoir, which was delivered to the Minister of the Marine, remained without effect, till the accession to the throne of the emperor Alexander. At that time, the Chancellor of the empire, M. de Romanzoff, and the Minister of the Marine, M. de Mordwinoff, interested themselves in the furtherance of this scheme, with so much zeal and activity, that the execution of it was resolved on; and the command of the expedition was given to M. Krusenstern, in the month of July, 1802. He received his commission August 7: as commander of *two* vessels destined to the North West Coast of America; to sail in the course of that year.

There was not, however, in the Russian navy, a single vessel proper for the performance of a voyage of this extent. Recourse was, therefore had to England, in which country two ships were bought for the sum of £17,000, which were named the *Nadesdha* [Hope] and the *Neva*.

Russia is no less interested in establishing commercial connections with Japan, than with China. The Empress Catherine had sent an embassy to Japan in 1792, which was so far well received as to obtain permission to send a Russian vessel yearly to the port of *Nangasaki*. Nevertheless the Emperor of Japan had manifested his dissatisfaction that the Empress Catherine had not written to him immediately from herself; but had contented herself with

communicating her sentiments by the intervention of the governor of Siberia. A second embassy was, therefore, resolved on; and it was determined to conduct it with suitable magnificence, in hope of obtaining still more favourable concessions. M. de Rezanoff was named ambassador extraordinary to the emperor of Japan.

To render this voyage at the same time profitable to science, a complete set of instruments was embarked, as well those employed in experimental philosophy, as those used in astronomical observations. On the proposition of M. Zach, whose opinion was requested on the occasion, Dr. Horner was named astronomer: and Messrs. Tilesius and Langsdorf naturalists to this expedition.

The two vessels, one commanded by M. Krusenstern, the other by M. Lirianskoy, quitted Cronstadt in August, and visiting Falmouth in their way, commenced their voyage on the ocean, Oct. 5, 1803.

Under the Equator the vessels experienced calms, squalls, and excessive rains. The thermometer was constantly at 20° Reaumur: nevertheless, the ship's company, composed of Russians, was healthy. After doubling Cape Horn the vessels were separated; but they rejoined at the rendezvous; which was the port of Anna Maria, in the island of Nukawiha: one of the group known to the Americans under the name of Washington's Islands. In this island M. Krusenstern found an Englishman named *Roberts*, who had lived on it seven years, and who served him as an interpreter in his dealings with the natives. This Englishman had belonged to a vessel the crew of which mutined against their captain. Roberts refused to join the insurgents, and therefore was set ashore on the island of Santa Christiana. He remained there two years, when he found an opportunity to quit it for the island of Nukawiha, where he married a kinswoman of the chief. In the same island Captain Krusenstern also found a Frenchman: these two Europeans mutually hated each other; nor could all this officer's efforts to reconcile them produce the desired effect.

Washington islands, on which the author bestows a whole chapter, are composed of eight islands, situated North West of the Mendoza islands. They are

called *Nukawiha, Uahuga, Uapoa, Resolution, Mattuaity, Hiau, and Fattuuhu*. The island of Resolution is composed of two small islands both desert.

Nukawiha is the largest of the group: it has three good ports: beside this, only Uahuga and Uapoa are inhabited. They contain no cattle; and M. Krusenstern advises navigators who take the route of Cape Horn, to prefer making the Society Isles direct, where animal provisions may be obtained. The climate is extremely sultry; and while the Russians staid there the temperature was never under 23 to 25° Reaumur. The inhabitants are large, robust, and well made; and no traces of syphilitic maladies, or of the small pox were discovered. They tattoo their bodies. All their dress consists in a girdle of cloth, made of the bark of the mulberry tree. They wear ear-rings and other ornaments, made of swine's teeth, or of red beans. Many are entirely naked: and even the women laid aside their clothing as soon as they had arrived on the ships' decks.

Their houses are constructed of the bamboo cane, and of the trunk of a tree which they call *Fau*. The chiefs of the nation have in the vicinity of their habitations a kind of public hall, wherein they assemble, with their *society*. These societies are distinguished by the pattern of tattooing proper to each. The king's society, for instance, to which Roberts belonged, consisted of twenty-six persons; and the distinguishing mark which they bore, was a square, six inches long and four inches wide, on the breast. The society to which *Joseph de Cabris*, the Frenchman, belonged, was known by a round spot over the eyes.

Their food consists principally of fish, yams, bread fruit, taro, bananas, and sugar canes. They eat the fish raw, after having soaked it in salt water. The women are never admitted to these repasts.

Nature has bestowed on these islands almost all articles of the first necessity; agriculture and industry have made little progress among their people. The men abandon themselves to idleness, while the women are entirely occupied with domestic matters, and personal decoration. There is no appearance of the existence of any form of government among them, and the orders which emanate from the king are but feebly attended to. In time

of war the strongest and the most courageous, seizes the chief command. Murder is punished by the kindred of the deceased according to the *lex talionis*. Adultery is considered as a crime only in the royal family.

These people are acknowledged man-eaters, and often make war against their fellows, solely for the purpose of feasting on human flesh. These warlike expeditions are usually nothing more than ambuscades for the purpose of surprising and killing their neighbours. The Frenchman Joseph de Cabris, boasted highly of his dexterity in this species of insidious warfare: nevertheless, his antagonist Roberts, the Englishman, did him the justice to assure the Russians, that he did not eat his prisoners, himself; but that he bartered them to the natives for pigs and hogs.

Here we must of necessity close our account of this part of the voyage: but we trust, speedily to resume the subject.

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*A Tour in Quest of Genealogy*, through several Parts of Wales, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, in a Series of Letters to a Friend in Dublin; interspersed with a Description of Stourhead and Stonehenge; together with various Anecdotes, and curious Fragments from a Manuscript Collection ascribed to Shakespeare. By a Barrister. 8vo. pp. 340. Price 12s. London: Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1811.

THIS volume professes to narrate a ramble in Wales in search of a genealogy not of the Editor's; but of his friend. It would have been equally correct had it professed to have been "Travels in search of a Shakespearean document." That a MS. of Shakespeare's age, and even of his composition, should exist in Wales, at this day, is not impossible: but by how much such an incident is distant from probability, by so much is the tour described in this volume distant from truth. Our author tells his friend in Dublin, that he bought such a MS. in Carmarthen, at an auction, for *half a crown*, "and is very proud of his acquisition." It might be so; but till he authenticate that statement with his name, we shall demand as the price of our belief, double what he paid for his purchase: and we shall moreover remind him that "pride" is always

reckoned one of the seven deadly sins. He justly observes, that "this is a quizzing age; every day *begets* Chattertons and Irelands:"—Very true; (the *begetting* excepted): but all who imitate Chatterton have not his genius; and all who follow Ireland in *discoveries* of Shakespeare papers, have not his impudence: some of them modestly preserve the anonymous. Witness *these presents*.

Nevertheless, this writer mentions the names of places in their order,—(vide a map, or Cary's Itinerary): he describes *some* of the towns passably; though with omissions not very creditable to his eye sight, or observation:—we even recognize a few of our acquaintance in the characters he introduces; but ———

Take a specimen, gentle reader,

Out of a Manuscript Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse, said to be written by Shakespeare to his Wife and others.

*With a Ringe in forme of a Serpent, a Gift to his beloved Anna, from W. S.*

Withinn this goulden circlette's space,  
 Thie yvorie fingers form'd to clippe,  
 How manie tender vows have place,  
 Seal'd att the altaur on mie lippe.

Then as thie finger it shall presse,  
 O! bee its magicke not confined,  
 And let this sacred hoope noe lesse  
 Have force thie faithfull hart to binde.

Nor though the serpent's forme it beare,  
 Embleme mie fond concept to sute,  
 Dred thou a foe in ambushe there  
 To tempt thee to forbidden frute.

The frote that Hymen in our reche  
 By Heven's first commaund hath placed,  
 Holy love, without a breche

Of anie law maie pluck and taste:

Repeted taste—and yett the joye  
 Of such a taste will never cloie,  
 So that oure appetits wee bringe  
 Withinn the cumpass of this ringe.

If the *authenticity* of this ballad does not satisfy the reader, a following letter cannot fail of that effect. It is inscribed "*To Mistress Judith Hatheway, with mie hartie commendations.*" The bard writes to this lady,

Mie Romeo and Juliett, partlie a child of yours, for in its cradle you had the fondlyng of it, is nowe oute of leding strynges, and newlie launched into the world, and will shortlie kiss your faire hand. I think mie Nurse must remynd you of ould Debborah, at Charlecot; I owne thee was mie moddel; and in mie Apotticary you will discover ould

Gastrell, neere the church at Stratford; but to make amends for borrowing him for mine scene, I have got him sevrall preserved serpents, stuffed byrds, and other rare foreign productions, from the late *circumnavigators*.

Who does not see that *circumnavigators* is a term altogether of Shakespeare's days?

—Who were these *circumnavigators* so familiarly mentioned?—Drake, Dampier, —who else? The Carmarthen MS. had better have kept to the “dead Indian” —for which authority might have been found in the poet's acknowledged works.

That superstition (not restrictively Welch) of which every native of the principality who arrives in London can give an ample account, must be of unquestionable *rarity*; must be learned *on the spot*;—no doubt of it. May not an argument, why such stories should be discontinued, be drawn from the ridicule they incur when collected by cockney travellers, and quoted in print;—it is the best inference which strikes us at the moment, from such a passage as the following.

It was now night, and in our way to Milford our attention was much excited by a singular light, of a palish colour, that followed a church path, on an opposite hill leading to Hubberston church, and kept on in a sort of hopping progress, till we lost sight of it by the intervention of the hedges near the church. My friend Jones, who is not totally divested of the strange superstition of his country, held it to be a *fetch-candle*, one of those lights known by the name of *canwyll corph*, said to preceede every funeral a year and a day before it happens.

Jones entertained me much, by a curious narrative of facts relating to *fetch-candles*, and the appearance of the whole funeral as it really happens, the persons attending it having been frequently named *half a year* before it took place, and some of those at the time in foreign parts, and not likely to be of the number. These lights are different in different places. At a town in Carmarthenshire, *Laugharne*, the figure of the person that will die, is seen in white, walking in the dead of night to the church, carrying a candle. It is only such, it seems, as happen to be born in the night-time, who unhappily are gited to see those appearances.

In some part of Ireland I am told, that for some nights before a person dies in a house, the grunting of a pig is heard, and the brute itself is sometimes seen like a transparent painting, with an illuminated scroll in its mouth bearing the name of the devoted person. Do you know of any such thing? This is a quizzing age: every day begets Chattertons and Irelands.

*Travels in the South of Spain*, in Letters written A. D. 1809 and 1810. By William Jacob, Esq. M. P. F. R. S. Pp. 224. Pr. £3.3s. Johnson and Co. London: 1811.

So closely do the representations by this traveller of the state of the country he has visited, agree with those which from time to time have appeared in the *PANORAMA*, that it might almost be inferred that our pages had been graced with communications from Mr. Jacob's pen as the observations occurred to his mind. There is scarcely any opinion that he ventures to discuss, but what has already been advertised to by us; and were it necessary to justify the correctness of our statements, we have only to appeal to the volume before us, for that purpose. We predicted a *long* struggle on the part of the Spanish nation against their insidious foes, although treachery had given to those intruders a decisive and incalculable advantage. We complained of the want of union and combination in the nation, *as a nation*; notwithstanding the losses in the *detail massacre* by townships to which the French are exposed, and from which they suffer beyond calculation. We dreaded the partition of power into many hands, when it ought to be concentrated into few; and in fact, for the time being, when it ought to be lodged in a dictator. We regretted that no such predominant spirit, no blazing star had hitherto risen above the political horizon, nor fascinated into *real* patriotism, self devotion, and obedience, the mass of those who by extraordinary events were called to exercise official power. We lamented that while the bulk of the people were hearty in the cause of their country, those of the superior classes, who ought to be their exemplars, were drawn aside by prejudices, were blinded by ignorance, were deluded by false dependencies, or were so enfeebled by supineness, that they felt but very indistinctly the stimulus of that honour which they continued to claim as due to their stations, while they omitted to justify that claim in the face of their country, which had granted it, for purposes of the utmost political consequence. In all these, and in many other points, Mr. Jacob's volume completely supports our statements. This gentleman, however, has seen a *part* of

Spain, only. His excursion extends from Cadiz to Gibraltar, to Malaga, and to Granada. On the interior of the kingdom he offers no intelligence; and the northern provinces, he does not so much as mention. We notice this, because had he been acquainted, even with Madrid only, he would have qualified certain expressions employed in estimating the virtues and the vices which enter into the Spanish character: he would not have spoken generally of some things of which he was witness, but as it were in one division of the country and people.

Mr. Jacob visited Spain at an interesting moment, shortly after the surrender of Dupont's army to the Spaniards; and he was in that country during the residence of the Marquis Wellesley as ambassador from his Britannic Majesty;—during the operations of the British army, which ended with the victory of Talavera;—and during the irruption of the French through the passes of the Sierra Morena, their advance to Seville, and the narrow escape of Cadiz from capture, by the well laid plot, and characteristic activity of that corrupted and corrupting people;—including, as all the world believes, the criminal connivance, or treasonable culpability of the representatives of the nation then assembled, professedly, to save their country. From this dire disgrace, and from the loss of (apparently) the last hope of Spain, Spain was delivered by the judgment, activity, and disobedience of the Duke of Albuquerque. Our own nation has witnessed the return made to that nobleman for his service: instead of being placed in a chief command of those troops which had applauded his skill and decision, he was honourably exiled to an embassy, where military talents were not necessary; and where insult from home was so severely felt by his ardent mind, as to deprive him of his understanding and life.

The origin and causes of the continuance of those interfering powers which bid fair to ruin the cause of Spain, are stated by our traveller with clearness, and, we believe, with accuracy. It is true, that much is due, by way of allowance to the opinions and the measures of persons suddenly called from the privacies of life to discharge the delicate offices of sovereign power. The most rational, considerate, and sensible coun-

sellors will not, under such circumstances, be the most forward, nor the most boisterous, in enforcing their opinions; they will give advice coolly and cautiously; they will, therefore, usually be foiled. The pert will prevail against the prudent. Intrigue will be active, while integrity is lost in astonishment; personal favouritism will banish national freedom; loyalty will be silenced by the sneers and insinuations of licentiousness; and the cause of Spanish liberty, with that of the deliverance of Europe, and of the world, will be sacrificed—to what? to mutual suspicion and want of confidence, too well justified by a knowledge of reciprocal pusillanimity, indifference, waywardness and corruption—by the lukewarmness, awkwardness, and ignorance—not of the Spanish people, but of the Spanish chiefs.

Those who can contemplate this state of things without regret, or who can withhold a tear from the weakness of our common nature, we envy not. While we censure we commiserate: while we condemn, it is not without appeal. The means that have been in the power of the Spanish leaders to command, have been less than the world believes: their authority has been exposed to collisions not to be fairly estimated by strangers: but, above all, they have not really possessed that commanding confidence in their nation, in themselves, and in their cause, which circumstances demanded to ensure success: they have trod uncertainly, as if they feared to sink in unsettled ground; not with energy, as if conscious that it was their own weight only which caused the earth to tremble. The unhappy Don Solano, governor of Cadiz, is a specimen of a great part of the Spanish gentry: Mr. J. says, “no man in Spain more severely regretted the state of degradation to which the government of his country was reduced,”—but, “he had no confidence in the spirit of his countrymen, nor any conception that Spain contained men with energy sufficient to throw off the French yoke, or exhibit *that determined character* which was discovered at Baylen, Saragossa, and Gerona.”.....“The chiefs communicated to Solano, in full confidence of his co-operation, all their secret, and as yet undigested projects. Solano, with the caution and coolness of an experienced and wary man,

doubted if the plans of the leaders were sufficiently matured to afford a prospect of success, or *the energy of the people sufficiently roused to second their views*." Had he contributed to rouse that energy, and put himself at the head of his countrymen, what might not his confidence have done?—His despair cost him his life; and multiplied the calamities of his country, till they are now interminable.

Mr. J. gives a specimen of the *movements* of the Spanish government, in the state of their manufactory for musquets: what other branch of service, might not have afforded a similar specimen?

Nothing can shew in a stronger light the indolence and want of combination among the Spaniards, than the state of the manufactory for musquets in this city. The government can raise as many men for the army as it desires, and very little food is requisite to subsist them; but musquets are absolutely necessary, and the demand for them is considerable; for like most raw levies, the troops when defeated are too apt to ensure their safety by throwing away their arms. This, in spite of the great assistance derived from England, has occasioned their present scarcity, and the establishment of manufactories of this important article has been, in consequence, most strenuously and frequently urged as indispensable: but it is now more than *fourteen months since the commencement of the manufactory, and not a single musquet has yet been produced. They are erecting a handsome building, when plenty of others might have been appropriated to the purpose: and the time lost in the new building would have enabled them to finish, and send to their armies, thousands of arms for the men enlisted and ready to use them.*

They have in this place a large train of artillery, mostly *brass battering* twenty-four pounders, and they are the most beautiful I have ever seen. These, in the present state of Spain, are of little use; but of field ordnance, of which they particularly stand in need, there is a great scarcity.

Are the Spaniards drones then?—not as individuals. Mr. J. shall describe them.

The agility of the Spaniards in leaping, climbing, and walking, has been a constant subject of admiration to our party. We have frequently known a man on foot start from a town with us, who were well mounted, and continue his journey with such rapidity, as to reach the end of the stage before us, and announce our arrival with officious civility. A servant likewise, whom we hired at Malaga, has *kept pace with us on foot ever*

*since*; and though not more than seventeen years of age, he seems incapable of being fatigued by walking. I have heard the agility of the Spanish peasants, and their power of enduring fatigue, attributed to a custom, which, though it may probably have nothing to do with the cause, deserves noticing from its singularity. A young peasant never sleeps on a bed till he is married; before that event he rests on the floor in his cloaths, which he never takes off but for purposes of cleanliness: and during the greater part of the year, it is a matter of indifference whether he sleep under a roof or in the open air.

I have remarked that though the Spaniards rise very early, they generally keep late hours, and seem most lively and alert at midnight: this may be attributed to the heat of the weather during the day, and to the custom of sleeping after their meal at noon, which is so general, that the towns and villages appear quite deserted from one till four o'clock. The labours of the artificer, and the attention of the shopkeeper, are suspended during those hours; and the doors and windows of the latter are as closely shut as at night, or on a holiday.

Though the Spanish peasantry treat every man they meet with politeness, they expect an equal return of civility; and to pass them with the usual expression, "*Vaya usted con Dios,*" or saluting them without bestowing on them the title of *Cabaleros*, would be risking an insult from people who, though civil and even polite, are not a little jealous of their claims to reciprocal attentions. I have been informed, that most of the domestic virtues are strongly felt, and practised, by the peasantry; and that a degree of parental, filial, and fraternal affection, is observed among them, which is exceeded in no other country. I have already said sufficient of their religion; it is a subject on which they feel the greatest pride. To suspect them of heresy, or of being descended from a Moor or a Jew, would be the most unpardonable of all offences; but their laxity with respect to matrimonial fidelity, it must be acknowledged, is a stain upon their character; which, though common, appears wholly irreconcilable with the general morality of the Spanish character. They are usually fair and honourable in their dealings; and a foreigner is less subject to imposition in Spain, than in any other country I have visited.

Their generosity is great, as far as their means extend; and many of our countrymen have experienced it in rather a singular way. I have been told that, after the Revolution, when Englishmen first began to travel in the Peninsula, many who had remained a few days at an inn, on asking for their bill, at their departure, learnt, to their great surprise, that some of the inhabitants, with friendly



officiousness, had paid their reckoning, and forbidden the host to communicate to his guests, the persons to whose civility they were indebted. I knew one party myself to whom this occurred at Malaga: they were hurt at the circumstance, and strenuously urged the host to take the amount of their bill, and give it to the person who had discharged it; but he resolutely refused, and protested he was ignorant of those who paid this compliment to Englishmen. It was common, if our countrymen went to a coffee-house, or an ice-house, to discover, when they rose to depart, that their refreshment had been *paid for* by some one who had disappeared, and with whom they had not even exchanged a word. I am aware that these circumstances may be attributed to the warm feelings towards our country, which were then excited by universal enthusiasm; but they are, nevertheless, the offspring of minds naturally generous and noble.

I should be glad, if I could, with justice, give as favourable a picture of the higher orders of society in this country; but, perhaps, when we consider their *wretched education, and their early habits of indolence and dissipation*, we ought not to wonder at the state of *contempt and degradation* to which they are now reduced. I am not speaking the language of prejudice, but the result of the observations I have made, in which every accurate observer among our countrymen, has concurred with me in saying, that the figures and the countenances of the higher orders are much inferior to those of the peasants, as their moral qualities are in the view I have given of them.

Mr. J. has alluded to religion: as the practical part of religious profession is open to all observers, and marks the influence of *mind*; and as much of the fervour accompanying the present resistance of Spain to French oppression is maintained by the religious orders, we shall insert a part of our author's reflections on the subject.

The feelings of religion are supported by every object that presents itself to the view: at the corners of most of the principal streets, the shrines of various saints obtrude themselves upon the passenger; even the fronts of many of the houses are adorned with their images, to which the pious stranger uncovers his head with humility, and silently expresses his devotion by making the sign of the cross.

In the midst of the gaieties which commence about five o'clock in the evening, when the Paseo, or public walk, is crowded with company dressed in their most splendid attire, and indulging in the liveliest conversation, the sound of a bell announces the ap-

proaching hour of sunset. At this signal, which is called *oracion*, every one, as if by magic, seems fixed in his place; every head is uncovered, and the whole company repeats, or is supposed to repeat, a mental prayer: after a few minutes devoted to these formalities, the lively scene is resumed, and the conversation continued from the point at which it met this pious interruption. This ceremony takes place in every part of Spain; and where theatres or other public amusements are open, the sound of this bell suspends the entertainment till the prayer is over; so great is its effect, that it is even said that assassins, at the moment of executing their horrid design, have held their hand at the sound of the oracion, and, after repeating the habitual prayer, have perpetrated their diabolical purpose.

However decorous the Spaniards may be in the performance of their public devotions, nothing can be more indecent and slovenly than the manner in which their domestic worship is conducted; a circumstance which I have frequently noticed in the family with whom I lodge. Towards the conclusion of supper, when seated round the table, the master of the house commences with repeating ten Ave Marias; the wife repeats the Pater Noster and herten Ave Marias; others at table repeat in the same manner, while one of them with a rosary of beads keeps the account, till they have repeated the Ave Maria fifty times, and the Lord's prayer five times, the number being accurately corrected by the string of beads. They then say a litany, adding to the name of every saint of a long list, "*ora pro nobis*;" then a prayer for the dead, another for protection during the night, and conclude the whole with a Gloria Patri. The words are uttered with as much rapidity as possible; and if any employment calls away the person who is repeating, he performs the work without interrupting the prayer, or losing any time; in fact, the Spaniards appear to act slowly and deliberately in every thing they undertake, except it be in this one instance of family worship.

Under every strong emotion of mind, a Spaniard has recourse to religion, and naturally crosses himself, to calm the rage of passion, dispel the horrors of fear, and allay the feelings of surprise and astonishment. The solitude of a church-yard, the loneliness of a desert, and the darkness of night, are disarmed of their terrors by this magic sign, and even the exclamations of wonder, excited by English ships of war, and English regiments (and nothing has excited more wonder) can only be silenced by using this never failing and powerful charm.

With all this attachment to forms and ceremonies, it might naturally be expected, that the clergy would be looked upon as ob-

jects of veneration; but so far as I can judge, this is by no means the case. The language held towards the ministers of religion, is not always respectful, and is sometimes scurrilous. A few days ago, the auxiliary bishop of this city made a tour round his diocese, for the purpose of confirmation; from every person confirmed, a small sum of money was required, which was either an increase of the customary fee, or a novel demand. On his return to the city with the money, he had thus collected, he was attacked by a banditti, who robbed him, not only of his extorted wealth, but also of all the clothes and vestments which he carried in his coach. The knowledge of the story excited the jokes and the merriment of the people, mixed with wishes that the clergy were the only victims of robbers. The character and conduct of the friars is generally the object either of virulent reprobation, or ludicrous jocularity. They have lost the esteem of every one, and instead of being respected for their seclusion from the world, they are reproached by all classes for their indolence, their voluptuousness, and their profligacy; their dispersion is generally looked forward to with pleasing anticipation, as an event that must take place, if ever the people of Spain are assembled by their representatives the Cortes.

But, with whatever sentiments his observations on the religion of the Spaniards might inspire him, our author describes the Inquisition as by no means terrific; he even ventured, heretic though he was, to inspect "the whole" buildings of the Holy Office at Seville. This "whole," however, proves to have been with several exceptions; concerning which "he could obtain no replies" to his questions.

Circumstances have changed with regard to the Merino flocks, so intirely since Mr. J. was in Spain, that we cannot now coincide in his opinion that they have suffered little from the French: but we believe his account of the power of instinct in these creatures, when he says

The shepherds lead the flocks to the pastures in which they fed during the preceding winter, and in which most of them were brought forth; and such is the sagacity of the animals, that if not conducted thither, they would of themselves discover it, nor would it be easy for their leaders to guide them to more remote districts.

In the month of April, they begin their route towards the north. The sheep become restless as the time approaches, and must be narrowly watched, lest they should escape the shepherds and enter on their march alone, for instances have frequently occurred of

flocks wandering from their guides, and proceeding several leagues towards the north, early in the morning, before the shepherds were awake.

What will our commercial readers exclaim when they learn that so few merchant ships had been built in Spain of late years, that it was impossible to carry on even the little trade they had during the war with England, without employing vessels not of Spanish construction, in direct defiance of law?—In consequence, the government tolerated the transgression, for two years. A remarkable instance of the universal confusion produced in the commercial world, by the disturbance of the political world.

Our author has obtained some useful information on the growth of sugar in Spain; the expences on which he calculates. The following is the most direct antient description of the process for obtaining *granulated sugar* that we are acquainted with.

It is not generally known, that sugar is one of the productions of Spain for at least seven hundred years, and that the process of planting the canes, grinding them, and granulating the juice, has been very little, if at all, improved within that time. I am indebted for this fact to an Arabian author on agriculture, who wrote, in the kingdom of Seville, about the year 1140, called Ebn Mahomed Ebn Ahmed Ebn el Awaum. In his directions for the mode of planting the sugar cane, he quotes the authority of another author of the same nation, who is known to have written in the year 1073, called Abn Omar Aben Hajaj: as the fact is interesting, I shall translate a few passages on the subject.

"The canes should be planted in the month of March, in a plain sheltered from the east wind, and near to water; they should be well manured with cow dung, and watered every fourth day, till the shoots are one palm in height, when they should be dug round, manured with the dung of sheep, and watered every eighth day till the month of October. In January, when the canes are ripe, they should be cut into short junks, and crushed in the mill. The juice should be boiled in iron cauldrons, and then left to cool till it becomes clarified; it should then be boiled again, till the fourth part only remain, when it should be put it into vases of clay, of a conical form, and placed in the shade to thicken; afterwards, the sugar must be drawn from the vases and left to cool. The canes after the juice is expressed, are preserved for the horses, who eat them greedily, and become fat by feeding on them."

It is to the honour of our country, that the propositions of an Englishman, and his reasonings on the best mode of assembling the Cortes, were preferred by the most judicious Spaniards, to those of a native of their own country. This is more pleasing to us as a deference to Britain, than a thousand exclamations of "Viva les Ingleses;" and "Moriar Napoleon;" for the same reason we admire in this land of cork trees, the good sense of the Spaniard who sent to Malaga for corks of English cutting, and wine bottles of English blowing.

The notice taken by Mr. J. of the pictures and buildings he inspected in various convents,—of the meteorological effects to which his feelings as well as his sight bore testimony,—of the mineralogical formation of hills, and mountains, the situations of many towns on their sides and summits,—with other incidents, we must forego. They discover a readiness of mind, and are expressed with perspicuity and ease.

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*An Inquiry into the Past and Present Relations of France and the United States of America.* 8vo. Pp. 100. Price 3s. Hatchard, London. 1811.

SOME time ago application was made from America to a member of the Panoramic Corps, for assistance in conducting an "American Review." Preparations were even made for obtaining materials from Europe. The plan was *almost* matured, when the political circumstances of the two countries produced an interruption of intercourse, which though it then was felt as a disappointment, is now, we are persuaded a benefit to America. For since that time, the conduct of France toward America has been so open and glaringly profligate, that all men of liberal sentiment must revolt at it; and literature, however impartial in its nature, cannot but partake of that feeling which is now no longer dubious in the public mind. We are glad to see such a work undertaken, to be conducted in the important and dignified office of Editor by a gentleman of Mr. Walsh's talents, and experience. He has had opportunities of personal acquaintance with the character and conduct of the two countries, France and England, and he has not hesitated to

declare his opinion of them both in unreserved terms.

The pamphlet before us is the first article of the "American Review." It is reprinted separately in this form for the accommodation of the British public.\*

We are gratified in receiving this proof that the freedom of the press is not yet banished from the world. Notwithstanding all the bolts, bars and manacles which continental Europe laments in bitterness of spirit as rivetted on the dignity and liberty of literature, by *Corsican* malevolence, there is yet a chance that the truth may be transmitted to posterity, without perversion and without disguise. Who knows to what extent the importation of books from America may hereafter take place on the continent of Europe, with intention to obtain intelligence,—*correct* intelligence—on the facts and events of which Europe itself was the theatre?

If this were the first article of a periodical journal published in our own country, we should, in obedience to the dictates of honour, refrain from reporting on it. But, being a transatlantic performance, the case is different: the property of it centers exclusively in no man, or society of men among us; and a collision of opinion should it happen, is of no moment, and can have no consequences. Might we be allowed to drop a hint to the worthy author, we should perhaps observe, that in Europe his discourse would be thought rather *long*:—this may be no fault in America, where such an undertaking is a novelty; and it may indeed be necessary in addressing *his* countrymen, though it would not escape censure were it addressed to *ours*. The arguments and the facts stated deserve attention: but facts still more outrageous, and affording arguments still stronger having occurred since this article was composed, have by comparison diminished the interest if not the cogency of those of which Mr. Walsh was able to avail himself. We add a paragraph or two as specimens of this new undertaking, the first of its kind in America.

Our readers will remark, that the weight of the duties (in France) falls chiefly on the consumers. Their situation is not in any manner alleviated by this illusory revocation,

\* Since this article was composed the whole of the first number of the *American Review* has been reprinted in London.

as they continue to pay the same price as before,—and perhaps a greater,—for the commodities taxed. The foreign merchant can never afford to sell his cotton, his indigo, or his coffee, but at a rate which, with the duties superadded, must render it *unattainable to the great mass of the nation*. The general consumption then of foreign commodities will increase but little,—importations although they should be at first exuberant, must soon cease to be abundant;—and the operations of trade will be scarcely less languid and certainly not more productive than before. Should the Berlin and Miln decrees be immediately reannated, the government will have reaped a considerable harvest of booty—while the merchant and the consumer, so far from having been favoured, will have been sorely aggrieved.

If the necessities of the French exchequer require, and the supineness of the British or our own credulous cupidity allow that this new fraud and bubble of a wily and famished despotism should continue for a little time, it is,—as we think we have demonstrably shown,—so contrived that the *spirit of commerce* can never revive under its operation,—that the movements of trade will be but little quickened, and the gains both of the foreign and of the French merchant, but inconsiderably, if at all, increased. *The treasury of Paris may* “like a disordered spleen in the “human body” *swell and fatten, but the impoverishment of the rest of the system must be the consequence*. The sole drift of this new device of rapine, as a measure of internal policy, and in its relation to the commercial and agricultural classes of France is,—that the military chief may “suck the “honey of their search.”

Some portion of the produce of the French soil and manufactures may indeed be exported. This is contemplated by the French ruler; and to those at a distance who are ignorant of the fiscal system of the military cabinet, it may appear likely to mitigate the condition of the manufacturer and the farmer. But this, although the natural effect, is not that which will ensue, or which is contemplated by the alchemists of the Thuileries. It is calculated that the vent of the produce will afford scope for *new taxes*; that it will furnish some additional means of discharging those which now *crush to the earth all the industrious classes of the empire*. There never has been an instance—and for the truth of this assertion we can ourselves vouch, and would appeal to every man who has had opportunities of personal observation,—of an alleviation afforded by the French government to any of the laborious orders of civil life in France, which has not been counterbalanced and defeated by regulations tending either to replenish the treasury at their ex-

pense,—to multiply the monuments of national vanity, and the gratifications of idle luxury; or to swell the pomp, and minister to the ostentatious pride of the imperial family and favourites.

We scarcely need remind our readers that if the proceeds of the immense property treacherously ravished from our merchants, should be ever returned to them, *the French treasury will have gained immensely by the seizure*. There is no man so extravagantly credulous as to suppose that Bonaparte will relinquish more than the sums for which that property was sold. *The duties of two hundred per cent. will be retained*; and we leave our merchants to calculate the amount. They will have the satisfaction of knowing, if they ever regain any part of the proceeds of their stolen goods,—that they have been the occasion of enriching the imperial exchequer in *double the value of their cargoes*; that their coffee and cotton, if it had not been so officiously forestalled and distributed by their affectionate ally, and if his new decree had not intervened,—would have yielded instead of two francs per pound, double or triple the sum.—The nature of this transaction throughout furnishes an additional reason for believing that the decree was *in petto*, at the very time that the property was seized; so that if our submissions to France were such as to render it necessary,—for more important objects,—that the property should be returned, it might, nevertheless, be rendered productive to the imperial consigner.

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*A Chart of the World, on Mercator's Projection*; with the Tracks of the more distinguished modern Navigators, &c. Regulated throughout according to the best Scientific Determinations. By John Purdy. On four large Sheets. Price £1. 15s. in Sheets, £2. 15s. on Rollers, full coloured, Laurie and Whittle, London, 1810.

Not long ago we had occasion to reprimand that *ignoramus*, Mr. Arrow-smith, on the authority of a very *honorable and candid* French geographer, for laying down “the World” on *Mercator's projection*:—and here we have another “World,” according to the same scheme. Now we doubt very much, whether we ought to encourage this authority assumed by geographers of laying down the World at their pleasure, and to answer their private purposes. We used formerly to think that rocks, and mountains, and islands, and continents, were fixed by Nature, in shape, in substance, in situation, and in whatever else depended on latitude,

longitude, climate, zone, and temperature. — But, we live in revolutionary times; and are compelled to acknowledge that we scarcely can credit those *mundane vicissitudes* which our eyes have beheld. This is no reason why our artists should delude us still further, and stretch their seas and their continents into unwarrantable forms and figures. After all, this said World has its boundaries: Cooke found his *ne plus ultra* in the south: Mr. Purdy has thought proper to leave out Baffin's Bay in the north: and he has consigned to eternal ice so great a portion of continent northwards, and of sea southwards, that we shiver to look on them. We have more pleasure in contemplating the temperate zone, or the equatorial region, where the great number of tracks of adventurous navigators, most of them our countrymen, form a very pleasing and instructive ornament. We learn from them that the vast oceans on our globe have been crossed in almost every direction; and that there remains no considerable space in which a large island might be discovered that has not been visited.

The additional remarks on various parts and places of his "World," are introduced by Mr. Purdy very properly; and his *conjectural* configurations are plausible enough. For after all we have said, we must have recourse to *conjecture* for filling up several extensive uncertainties in various parts. Advantage is also taken of the open spaces to insert scales for the admeasurement of distances between places in oblique directions; and other useful appendages. Had we stood by the engraver's elbow, we should have advised the insertion of a few more dates in some tracks of voyages; and in other instances a more *snug* and considerate arrangement of names and words.

For instance, instead of

*Petropaulovskoi,*  
AWATSKA BAY, or  
Port St. Peter and St. Paul,

We should have recommended the placing of the English words *Port St. Peter and [St.] Paul*, in immediate connection with the Russian appellation *Petropaulovskoi*: as these words are but a translation of the other. Lord Macartney's track is not marked as *such* in the most remarkable part of it, that in the Yellow Sea; though it is traced:—but who,

without more than usual previous knowledge of his Lordship's voyage, will distinguish it? A few other hints might be dropped which, without detracting from the general merit of the map, might suggest advantageous insertions and revisions, previous to a second edition: which we think it is likely will be demanded by the public from these plates.

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Map of the Roads of Portugal. On two Sheets, Price 7s. 6d. Arrowsmith, London, 1811.

THE history of this map deserves to be recorded; the original having been found on an *aid-de-camp* of General Junot, who was taken prisoner by the British. As a map of the country, it is nothing to boast of; but its merit consists in shewing the roads and communications very distinctly, and in marking the time in which a *foot* courier may reasonably accomplish the journey from place to place. It is in truth, an instance of French industry; and commendable industry, too. It shews the pains taken to obtain intelligence, and the application of that intelligence to useful (military) purposes when obtained. It may readily be supposed that the couriers on their travels would be expected to perform the distances according to the times here inserted; which are on the average, about a league an hour, on fair ground; though some places are marked an hour and a quarter, or an hour and a half, to the league. We suspect that among the mountains this allowance is hardly adequate to what the steepnesses demand. This Map forms an acceptable companion to our daily vehicles of intelligence; and we are enabled by it to trace the *route* of Massena *versus* Wellington, &c. with as much ease and pleasure, as if we were toiling over the Sierras, *in propria persona*.

Mr. Arrowsmith in his compassion for the ignorant, should have bestowed a few translations: for instance, "*Estrada Nova que Passa nello cume des serras*," might have borne a line of English under it, "A new road which passes along the summits of the mountains." We suppose that Massena is by this time sufficiently well acquainted with this road; and possibly so are a portion of the British troops, that follow his retreat over these difficult summits.

The Dictionary of Distinctions, in Three Alphabets: containing Words the same in Sound, but different in Pronunciation, &c. By John Murdoch. 8vo. Pp. 400. Price 10s. 6d. Law, London. 1811.

This is a laborious work. The author has done all in his power to make it complete: with this intention he has included a number of words not only never used in conversation, among us, but absolutely foreign to our language. He apologizes for this in his preface: our answer is, that the insertion of antiquated or pedantic terms, can only accommodate antiquarians or pedants: a book to suit every hand and every pocket, should omit articles never wanted.

None can be more offended than we have been, with the corruption of terms that prevails in certain societies of the city of London. A cold collection—a great conquest of people—fomented liquors—the next vocation—a distant tower—a persecution according to law—the death and dumb charity—with other curious antidotes, are lamentable proofs of ignorance: but in whom? in those whose early education was extremely deficient, although their subsequent diligence in trade has been rewarded with riches. Often too have we pitied the auxiliary verbs of our language, employed in direct contravention of their original purport: and often have we been startled at the composition of phrases, which has struck our ears, in company, that had paid no reluctant attention to appearance.

The difficulty of correcting these violations of our language has always appeared to us to be great. Few persons have any conception of the numerous mixtures of tongues which compose their daily discourse; fewer still are acquainted with the roots of the words they employ: and from this defect even Mr. Murdoch is not free. The commerce of this country has introduced so many foreign articles that to explain their names and natures properly, requires an acquaintance with their originals in foreign parts. For instance "*Banian* a religious sect in Asia"—"*Bannian* a man's morning gown." It should be understood that this "*morning gown*," is a dress derived from the *Banians* of India: why then spell it differently? Had Mr. M. under-

stood Hebrew or even Greek enough to pronounce Hebrew words in the N. T., he would never have tolerated *Cedron*, [the Brook of *Cedars*, say some misled by the sound] instead of *Kidron*, or (*Sis*) for *Kish*; or, *Ageldama* for *Akeldama*, &c. Had he understood Saxon he would not have omitted *Angles*, when writing "*Angle* to fish with a hook"—to which he parallels only "*Angles* a town in Languedoc."

We might dissent from Mr. M. on other articles; and in his list of Scripture names we should have been glad to have found the true pronunciation marked by the side of that which is most common: such a detection might have led to a more laudable practice. But, as our author has really taken pains with his volume, as he is generally correct, and on some articles affords information, we cannot part from him, without commending the object of his labour; to which we add a specimen or two of his articles.

KENDAL, ken'dal. A town in Westmoreland, 256 miles N. W. of London.

KINDLE, kin'd'l. va. To set on fire. The verb to *light* and the verb to *kindle*, are not quite synonymous: thus, a person may say with propriety, *Light* a candle, and *kindle* a fire; but it does not appear equally proper to say, *Light* a candle and *light* a fire; and still more improper to say, *Kindle* a candle, and *light* a fire. To *light* seems to give the idea of communicating flame instantly; to *kindle* appears to express the conveyance of a general ignition, progressively accomplished.

STATIONERY, sta'shun-ur-y. a. Belonging to a stationer. This is not the common spelling; and STATIONERY is here offered instead of STATIONARY, not only for the sake of distinction, but as being more analogous to the word STATIONER. Those who are particularly desirous of preserving a resemblance to Latin derivation and unwilling to admit that we ought to pay any attention to our own etymology, will tell us with an air of triumph, and as a conclusive argument, that the word is evidently derived from STATIONARIUS, ergo it most unquestionably ought to be written STATIONARY. But whatever Latin origin, Pedantry, Ancient Usage and Tyrannical Custom may allege, English Analogy strongly pleads in favor of this orthography, seeing we are allowed to write *butchery*, *colliery*, *drapery*, *fishery*, *forgery*, *fullery*, *grocery*, *hosiery*, *joinery*, *mercery*, *millinery*, *pedlery*, *spicery*, *turnery*, and even *wiggery*.

SIGH, ¹ *st.* *vn.* To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

SIGH, SITH. It is generally thus pronounced in London, and on the stage.—This same *gh* is a troublesome anomaly; or rather it comprises a number of anomalies in itself: in *burgh* it sounds *g* hard; in *laugh*, *cough*, *chough*, *rough*, *trough*, *tough*, it sounds *f*; in *hiccough* it is sounded *p*; in *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, it takes the sound of *k*; and in other words it is quite mute; as, *bough*, *dough*, *though*, *through*, &c.

AUGUSTIN, a-gus³ tin². St. Augustin, father of the Latin church, born 354, baptized 387, died 431. The other St. Augustin, sent by Pope Gregory to convert the Britons, landed in the Isle of Thanet, 507; soon after was made the first archbishop of Canterbury. St. Augustin a town of N. America, on the coast of E. Florida: St. Augustin's monastery, Canterbury, founded 605.

AUGUSTINE, a-gus³ ten² ¹. A cape of Brazil.

Plates to Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra.

Owing to one of those accidents which are but too common at the press, this accompaniment to Mr. Marsden's History of Sumatra, reported on in page 449 of the present volume, was omitted. It is therefore, incumbent on us to notice it here, as it forms a considerable article in the price of the complete copy. It comprises in imperial folio size, plates of the —pepper plant,—the dammar,—the man-gustin, and other fruits:—the Sumatran indigo:—of animals, a species of flying squirrel,—the flying dragon, (a lizard)—the Peng-goling sisik, improperly called by some the scaly lizard,—of the Sumatran otter,—the smallest species of musk deer,—and other subjects of natural history; not omitting a portrait of a Malay, a native of Bencoolen,—also the arms of the natives of Sumatra,—with views of some of their villages, and of their houses. The whole on nineteen plates; forming a valuable accession to our stores of foreign natural history.

These figures are evidently delineated with great care and attention. They justify Mr. M.'s assiduity: nevertheless, we cannot but wish that he had added a few words of explanation to his list of subjects. That which exhibits the flying squirrel clinging to a tree, by which attitude the

expansive membrane assumes a very particular appearance, should have been described with reference to the action of the parts. We observe, too, that some of these figures are after *Chinese paintings*,—for what else can we understand by the mark "*Sinensis*, p." ?—Did Mr. M. cause these pictures to be painted? were they done by a Chinese artist under his inspection, or that any of his friends, since his return to England? Why not insert the artist's name?

Reflections on the Nature and Extent of the Licence Trade. Price 2s. 6d. Budd, London: 1811.

THIS is a very difficult subject. Licences certainly act in favour of the enemy;—but do they not also act in favour of the country granting them? They take out our money; but do they not assist in bringing in something more valuable than money? Do not our merchants, if they sell these goods at home, contribute to the national stock of wealth beyond the mere value of the capital sent in exchange, of whatever nature it may be?—or if they re-export them, do they not obtain a profit on them? Is this *re-exportation* which employs British ships, taken into consideration by those who object to the employment of foreign vessels in the first instance. We conclude, that the circuitous nature of commerce, and the progress of manufacturing labour bestowed on foreign materials, must be estimated *before* we can properly form any opinion worth supporting, on the subject. Nevertheless, we are glad to see the question of the prodigious extent of Licences brought before the public. The writer of this pamphlet speaks of Licences being sold for *five hundred guilders* in Norway; for *seven hundred rix-dollars* on Change at Amsterdam:—We could have told him that a *thousand guineas* has been offered for a licence in London. The cargo brought *must therefore* have borne an immense profit, or have been in earnest request *somewhere*: for this thousand guineas was not intended to be hazarded without a proportionate compensation. These hints may justify us in wishing to obtain further evidence before we make up our minds. At present we reserve our opinion; and shall do no more than adduce a few reasons stated by the author

of this pamphlet in proof of the detrim-ent, immorality, and impolicy of granting these permissions to accommodate an enemy, who most assuredly, is entitled to no accommodation.

The obvious objections to the new system are :—First, that it is unnatural, that it is, irreconcilable with the *ordinary usages* and habits of mankind ; and this circumstance, alone, furnishes a strong *prima facie* presumption, that the system is neither wise nor politic.

Secondly, it affords no reciprocity of advantage to the subjects and vessels of our own State, because, although the sovereign may unquestionably give his subjects permission to trade with his enemies, or, *vice versa*, may give his enemies permission to trade with his subjects, the permission extends not beyond this.

The objections to the trade, however, do not rest here.—There are others of a higher cast,—and such as, to a British Statesman, at least, speak in the language of decided authority, both as to the impolicy and inexpediency of it.

These may be ranged under the four following heads.

First, that it abrogates all that branch of our Navigation Laws, which relates to the regulation of our European trade.

Secondly, that it tends more than any practice that ever obtained in the commercial world, to the dissemination of immorality and ill-faith.

Thirdly, that is liable to gross and frequent abuse.

Fourthly, that it operates unjustly on the commerce of Neutral States.

Licences are first obtained from the Privy Council, by merchants in this country, who forward them to their correspondents, as the case may happen, in Holland, Russia, Denmark, or France. The person in the enemy's country, to whom they are consigned, either makes an article of traffic of them, and sells them to other merchants, or he himself freights the vessel which is to be privileged by them. In either contingency, each ship, which they are destined to protect, is furnished with a double set of papers, so complete in every point, as to deceive, in their respective details, the cruizers of either belligerent—one set of these documents professes a destination to England ; the other, to some port at enmity with Great Britain ; both sets are verified upon the oath of the Captain ; who, in the event of his meeting a French or Danish croizer, cancels or conceals his British papers, and pretends that

his destination is to a hostile port ; but, on the other hand, if he is detained by a British cruizer, he deposes that he is sailing to a port of this country. The papers, in either instance, are so skilfully framed, as to establish a clear belief of the fact he asserts ; for nothing short of such a belief would tend to the liberation of the vessel.

The following extract, which has been made from the principal conditions of several licences, may perhaps serve to convey to the mind of the reader, an adequate idea both of the nature, and general tenor, of these indulgences, and likewise of the indefinite profusion with which they are granted.

“ On behalf of *sundry* merchants, for a vessel bearing any flag, to sail in ballast from any port north of the Scheldt, to any port in Norway, Sweden, the Baltick, or White Sea : there to load a cargo of such goods as are by law permitted to be imported, and to proceed with the same to any port of the United Kingdom, and to depart to any port not blockaded ; notwithstanding all the documents which accompany the ship and cargo may represent the same to be destined to any neutral or hostile port, or to whomsoever such property may appear to belong.”

The Speech of Stephen Catlley, Esq., at the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 21st of March, 1811, shewing that the present High Price of Bullion is owing to the indiscriminate Grant of Licences to Foreign Ships. With an Appendix. Price 1s. Richardson, London.

A VINDICATION of the Bank of England, from receiving *undue profits*, from so much as attempting to force its notes into circulation, or from affecting the price of Bullion, generally, is a very different thing from proving that the evil complained of is unquestionably to be attributed to another cause. We are speaking of logical proof ; and the remark applies to rational or credible proof, on the present question. When we saw this tract announced, we hoped to have found in it tables shewing the number of licences granted during a given time—the ports to which the vessels sailed ; and how often they sailed to them ;—the average freight paid on each trip, with the estimated value of the cargoes, or freight, or any thing else paid for in gold, to foreigners : these added together would

have shewn the drain of gold by foreign commerce: and would, with propriety, have enabled us to canvass Mr. Rose's assertion that "more gold had come into the country, than had gone out of it."

We should then have had a right to call on that gentleman to verify his statement: and the differences, with the causes of those differences, would have been opened to the investigation and opinion of all the world. Till something of this kind be the *admitted* document of our speakers, they may argue on both sides of the question, without meeting it fairly. The absence of proof can never be favorable to just inference.

We learn one fact from Mr. Cattley that we desire to record, as bearing very strongly on subjects which have heretofore appeared in our pages.

Mr. Huskisson adverts to the state of Ireland, in 1803, when the exchange from Dublin on London was $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. while Belfast on London was only $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and between Dublin and Belfast 9 per cent. The Dublin exchange, he says, was corrected when the over issue of the Dublin bank-notes was reduced,—whereas, Mr. B. assures me, that the issue of these notes never was reduced, but the high exchange was owing to the people about Dublin, during the rebellion and for some time after, remitting their property over to England for safety, which eventually went back, and the exchange was then restored to its present level,—nearly at the par of $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

I think it, however, very probable, that if the Dublin bank-notes were refused to be taken as cash, a part of them might, during the rebellion, be called in, and so would the Bank-of-England notes if they bore an agio against guineas in the general currency of payments.

Report of the Cause between Hugh Doherty, Esq. Plaintiff, and Philip W. Wyatt, Esq. Defendant, for Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife. Tried at Westminster, Feb. 23, 1811, before Lord Ellenborough. Taken in Short Hand by Mr. Farquharson. Price 3s. 6d. Stockdale, London.

TRIALS of the description of this before us are unhappily but too common. What Term has of late been free from actions for *crim. con.*? We should not, therefore, perhaps, have distinguished this, by noticing it, had it not afforded demon-

strable evidence that what are called *appearances* in life are extremely fallacious evidences of happiness, or even of comfort. Mr. Doherty was an officer of dragoons aged at least thirty: Mrs. Doherty, who met with him at one of the fashionable watering places, we believe Brighthelmstone, was aged at most fifteen; but then she had expectations of twenty or thirty thousands of pounds to her fortune. Her parents forbad the match; and thinking her insane, sent her to a madhouse, where by giving a stupifying potion (or rather two stupifying potions, one in the shape of bank notes, apparently) she contrived to escape, met her lover, was married, and became miserable.—Certainly,—her parents had much to answer for, *previously*: they had neglected her education. John Doherty, Esq. brother to the plaintiff, states expressly, "she was a woman of very superior intellect, but not of education; eminently deficient in that respect:—in that which I consider essential, singularly so—I MEAN ON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS." This sentiment does an honour to this young barrister, which ought never to be forgot. Her ignorance, however, could be no excuse: for after she had quitted her husband, she went off to Gretna-Green with Mr. Wyatt, and there was—*married!* according to the form of the Kirk of Scotland; though still under matrimonial obligations to her husband, Doherty.

What a tissue of miseries from one false step!—In opposition to the advice of her parents, whose riches made her an object worth ensnaring by an officer, "*not a native of this country*,"—this damsel, taking her notions from novels, becomes a heroine herself, adopts a novel-like expedient, sinks into suffering, crime, delusion, and infamy! and brings her self-trapped husband, Doherty, to all the miseries of a prolonged imprisonment, and perpetual animosity!—The damages were laid at £20,000: the jury gave the plaintiff £1,000.

Poetic Sketches; a Collection of Miscellaneous Poetry. By Thomas Gent. Pp. 150 sm. 8vo Price 5s. boards, Longman and Co., London: 1811.

THE public has been very favourable to Mr. Gent, in the demand for his first edition; and the opinions of the critics

have supported that favour. We do not mean, however, to give him an exalted station among our *stock* poets; but rather to class him among the amusing. Poetry; the offspring of sensibility and feeling, when regulated by good taste, and controlled by judgment, possesses a charm, which penetrates the bosom of the reader, though he may know no more of the parties with whom he sympathizes than he learns from the verses under his perusal; while characters also drawn from life, with discrimination, delight by their vigour and fidelity. We would, therefore, recommend to this writer, an assiduous contemplation of the passions of the mind, as they discover themselves in expression; and of the manners of men, as they lay themselves open to observation. His talent of versification is sufficiently easy, and his ear is good. In short, he may do much superior things than he yet has done, if such be his determination, and circumstances allow him to indulge his propensity.

The following is a specimen.

THE BEGGAR.—Sonnet.

Or late I saw him on his staff reclin'd,
Bow'd down beneath a weary weight of woes,
Without a roof to shelter from the wind
His head, all hoar with many a winter's snows
All trembling he approach'd, he strove to speak;
The voice of misery scarce my ear assail'd;
A flood of sorrow swept his furrow'd cheek.
Remembrance check'd him, and his utterance
fail'd.
For he had known full many a better day;
And when the poor-man at his threshold bent,
He drove him not with aching heart away,
But freely shared what Providence had sent.
How hard for him, the stranger's boon to crave,
And live to want the mite his bounty gave!

A View of the Bridge now building over the Thames at Vauxhall; by William Daniell. Lengthwise. Tinted in Colours. Price £2. 12s 6d. Daniell. London. 1810.

THE length of this bridge is 920 feet, from side to side. It will consist of seven arches; the middle arch 110 feet span; the two adjoining arches 106 feet span; the two next 100 feet each; the two land arches 90 feet each: producing a water-way of 702 feet. It will be built of Dundee stone, which is of great hardness and durability. It is designed by John Rennie, Esq. and is executing under that gentleman's direction.

The situation of this bridge is said to be chosen "because the Metropolis has extended itself up the river so as to require it:" in our opinion it will contribute to form a new city where it is placed; and that expectation has had a principal share in causing it to be placed in the spot allotted to it. It will increase incalculably the value of estates on both sides of the river; and the tenants of a handsome row, or rows of houses, yet to be built, will be accommodated by this structure, quite as much as the present generation.

The perfection of a bridge, as to its form, is the insensible ascent which its general passage-way presents, whether to foot passengers, or to carriages drawn up it. Bridges perfectly level, have been constructed, under very favourable circumstances; but usually all must have some rise. Mr. Daniell, by introducing Westminster Bridge immediately over this new Bridge, leads us to infer that it will not rise nearly so much as that does: which is, unquestionably, one of the first of its kind in Europe. The Bridge of the Holy Trinity at Florence, though the pride of Bridges in many respects, by its convenient level, and graceful form, is not to be compared to this in extent, nor perhaps in solidity: yet the level of this, may well stand the test of comparison.

For the rest we can only say, that Mr. Daniell has managed his objects in a masterly style. He has rendered them distinct enough, though subservient to his main object, which attracts the eye, not by its lights, but by its shades. It is a very convenient mode of managing an edifice not yet in existence. We understand, that this Bridge is private property; this implies a toll, which will be more or less productive, as the passage is more or less frequented. Mr. D. is determined to keep the Subscribers to the undertaking in good heart: he has represented such a procession of carriages, carts, animals, and people, passing over it, that it should seem as if all concerned might well enough ride in their coaches from the profits of this undertaking alone;—it might even beguile a reviewer to part with his money—if he had any—from the sole principle of patriotism, combined with that of expecting most ample revenues from every farthing ventured on the scheme,

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

In consequence of the delay in returning some MS. which was sent to a literary friend in Edinburgh, respecting Roslyn Chapel, the account of that edifice is delayed to the next number of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. That number will also contain illustrations and descriptions of the Red Mount Chapel, and St. Nicholas Chapel, at Lynn, Norfolk; plan and details of Castle Acre Priory: and the Church at Christ Church, Hants.

ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Peter Nicholson has in a state of considerable forwardness, a work which has been long a subject of enquiry among professional men, A Dictionary of Architecture, designed to be completed in 2 vols. 4to. with a number of plates.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Henry Jacob, the Author of a Hebrew Grammar, and Mr. A. J. Valpy, have it in contemplation to superintend a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, with points, and with the Latin translation of Arius Montanus interlined. The Hebrew text will be taken from Vander-Hooght. The work will be comprised in two handsome volumes royal octavo. It is intended to publish it in six numbers, at 10s. 6d. each number, the whole to be completed in eighteen months; each number to be paid for as it is published. As it cannot, however, be undertaken without very considerable expense, it is requested that those who wish to encourage it, will signify their intention to the Publisher of the Panorama (if by letter, post paid): as soon as a sufficient number are subscribed for, the work will be put to press.

BOTANY.

Mr. Stackhouse, author of *Nereis Britannica*, will shortly publish, in octavo, *Illustrationes Theophrasti in usum Botanicorum, præcipue peregrinantium*. It contains a list of more than 400 species which have been described by that celebrated ancient.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The *Hecuba* of Euripides with the last corrections of the late Professor Porson, is ready for delivery. *Orestes* by the same Editor is in the Press, and will be followed by *Medea* and *Phœnisææ*.

HISTORY.

General Malcolm, late envoy to the court of Persia, will shortly publish, in royal octavo, a Sketch of the Political History of India, from the year 1784 to the present date.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Preparing for Publication, the laws of trade and commerce. By John Williams, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

MEDICINE.

Dr. Thomas Young has nearly ready for publication, in octavo, a *System of Practical Neurology*; with an introduction to medical literature in general.

sology; with an introduction to medical literature in general.

Dr. Curry, of Guy's Hospital, has put to press a work on the Nature of the Hepatic Function, which is expected to be comprised in two octavo volumes.

MISCELLANIES.

The Death of the late Mr. Wilkes, the projector and proprietor of the *Encyclopedia Londinensis*, having occasioned some doubts as to the completion of the work, we are requested by the present proprietors to say that the tenth volume will be ready for delivery in a few days, and that the work will continue to be regularly published until complete.

A fifth volume, in quarto, of Mr. Burke's Works, consisting of pieces that have never been published, is in the press.

Dr. Hutton has ready for the press, a new edition of his Dictionary of Mathematics and Philosophy, with many improvements, collected from the late discoveries in those sciences.

To be published in the Course of the present Month, in 6 vols. 8vo. Price £3. 3s. in boards, the Miscellaneous Works of Tobias Smollett, M.D. with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by Robert Anderson, M.D.

To be published speedily, in 4to. with a Map of the Peninsula of Guzerat from actual Survey.

—An Account of the Enquiries and means adopted for the Discovery and Suppression of the Practice, extremely prevalent among several Tribes of Hindus in different and distant Parts of the East-Indies, of the systematic Murder, by their Parents, of Female Infants: with incidental Remarks on other Customs peculiar to the Natives of that Empire. By the Hon. Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Walker, Political Resident in Guzerat. Edited with Notes and Illustrations, by Edward Moor, F.R.S. Author of the *Hindu Pantheon*, &c. &c.

On the first of May will be published in one volume, duodecimo, *Missionary Anecdotes*: containing remarkable instances of the power of Divine Grace, in the conversion of the Heathens in different ages and countries; together with an affecting account of the Superstitions and Cruelties of Pagan nations, ancient and modern. By the Rev. George Burder, Secretary of the Missionary Society.

Arthur Clifford, Esq. editor of the *State Papers* of Sir Ralph Sadler, has in the press, in a quarto volume, *Tixall Poetry*; embellished with engravings and fac-similes of the writings of Charles I. Bradshawe, Fairfax, &c. the originals of which are in the possession of the editor; and accompanied with notes, illustrations, and an introduction.

E. A. Kendall, Esq. has the following Works nearly ready for publication:—*Travels in the Northern Parts of the United States, in 1807 to 1810. Travels in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, 1808. Remarks on the Calumet, or Sacred Pipe.—An Essay on the Worship of Stones of Power.* All of them illustrated by plates.

Mr. Moore intends to publish, in the course of this month, the second volume of his *Tales of the Passions*, containing *The Married Man*, being an illustration of the passion of Jealousy.

Mr. T. Thornton is writing an enquiry into the History and the causes of the Decline of character, among the Greeks.

POETRY.

Psyche, or the Legend of Love, with other Poems, by the late Mr. Henry Tighe, are nearly ready for publication.

Miss Mitford will shortly publish, *Christina the Maid of the South Seas*, a poem, illustrated by notes.

THEOLOGY.

To be published in a few days, in two large Volumes, 8vo. with a Portrait of the Bishop engraved by Collyer, a New Edition, carefully corrected, of *Dissertations on the Prophecies*, which have remarkably been fulfilled, and at this time are fulfilling in the World. By Thomas Newton, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Bristol.

The Rev. James Churchill will publish by subscription, an *Essay on Unbelief*: describing its nature and operations, and shewing its baneful influence in preventing a cordial reception of the Gospel, and in distressing awakened and renewed souls. Price 3s. 6d.

Mr. Montagu Pennington has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, *Redemption, or a view of the Christian Religion, from the fall of Adam to its complete establishment under Constantine*.

Dr. Pearson's *Warburtonian Lectures*, preached in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, are expected to be published in the course of next month.

So large a part of the edition of the Rev. Richard Cecil's Works, in 4 vols. 8vo. now in the press, has been bespoken by his friends, that no copies will be advertised for public sale. Names may yet be sent to the Editor, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, Doughty Street.

In the Press, and speedily to be published, the Authorized Version of the Book of Psalms, corrected and improved, and accompanied with Notes Critical and Explanatory. By Samuel Horsley, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. With a Prefatory Essay on the nature, design, and subject of the Book of Psalms. By the Rev. Heneage Horsley, A.M. Prebendary of St. Asaph, and late Student of Christ's Church, Oxon. This work will form one large quarto volume; to be printed on the finest royal paper, with beautiful types,—the text of the Psalms with the type called *Great Primer*, and the notes, including Greek and Hebrew quotations, with *Pica*. Price, two guineas and a half. Names for the work to be received by Mr. Hatchard, London.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. N. Carlisle has put to press his *Topographical Researches in Wales*; and the work is expected to appear early in May.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Sir Michael Foster, Knt. sometime one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Bristol. By his nephew, the late Michael Dodson, Esq. barrister at law. With a Portrait of Sir M. Foster, engraved by Basire; royal 8vo. 4s.

BOTANY.

Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life.

By the Authoress of *Botanical Dialogues*. Illustrated by fourteen plates. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Cornelii Nepotii excellentium imperatorum vitæ; ad fidem optimorum exemplorum denuo castigatæ. Editio sextadecima, accuratissima, In ædibus Valpianis. 12mo. 3s.

The *Hecuba* of Euripides, the third edition, with the Preface and Supplement, from the last corrections of the late learned Professor Porson. 8vo. 4s. sewed.

EDUCATION.

Pinacotheca Classica; or, *Classical Gallery*: containing a Selection of the most distinguished characters, in ancient and modern times, as drawn by the most celebrated Grecian, Roman, and British historians, biographers, &c. for the use of schools. By Thomas Browne, LL.D. author of *Viridarium Poeticum*, &c. 12mo. 5s.

True Stories; or *Interesting Anecdotes of Children*; designed, through the medium of example, to inculcate the principles of virtue and piety. By the author of *Lessons for Young Persons in Humble Life*. Embellished with an emblematical frontispiece. 12mo. 2s. 6s.

HISTORY.

Pacata Hibernia; or, a History of the Wars in Ireland, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Taken from the original chronicle, and first published in London, 1633. Illustrated by portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Totness, and fac-similes of all the original maps and plans. 3 parts, royal 8vo. £2 12s. 6d. and on Imperial paper, £3 13s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

A *Natural History of the Human Teeth*; with a Treatise on their diseases from infancy to old age; adapted for general information. To which are added, observations on the physiognomy of the teeth, and projecting chin. By Joseph Murphy, Surgeon Dentist. Illustrated by two engravings. 8vo. 6s.

Synopsis Pharmacopœiæ Londinensis Alphabetica; omnia ejus præparata complectens, secundum eorum vires medicas vel chemicas; ostendens eorum Doses; Nomina priora; Rationem qua Antimonium, Arsenicum, Cathartica, Emetica, Hydrargyrum, et Opium, in quibusdam compositis continentur: quantitatem medicaminum vegetabilium in Decoctis, Infusis, et Tincturis: item quantum Salium singulorum huiusmodi, in aqua ad ejus saturationem. By a Physician. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

The whole Art of Bookbinding. Containing a great variety of valuable recipes for edge colouring, fancy marbling, gilding, &c. also recipes for making liquid gold, for fancy colouring and splashed paper, &c. for ornamenting ladies' work. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Strictures upon a Critique in the Eclectic Review for February last, upon the subject of Dr. Collyer's Scripture Prophecy.

The works of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison. A new Edition with Notes, by the late Richard Hurd, D.D. Lord Bishop of Worcester. With a Portrait of Mr. Addison, from an original Picture by Dahl. 6 Vols. 8vo. £3 12s. boards.

The Art of Preserving all kinds of Animal and Vegetable Substances for several years. A work.

published by order of the French Minister of the Interior, on the Report of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. By M. Appert. Translated from the French. 12mo. 5s.

The Works of William Mason, M.A. Precentor of York, and Rector of Aston. Published under the Direction of his Executors. With Portraits of Mr. Mason, Lord Holderness, and Dr. Burgh, from original Pictures. 4 Vols. 8vo. £2 2s.

The Gleaner; being a Series of Periodical Essays, selected and arranged from Papers not included in the last Edition of the British Essayists. With an Introduction and Notes, by Nathan Drake, M.D. Author of Literary Hours, and of Essays on Periodical Literature. 4 Vols. 8vo. £2 2s.

A Narrative of the Hardships and Sufferings of several British Subjects, who effected their Escape from Verdun. With an Appendix, containing Observations on the Policy and Conduct of Buonaparte. 8vo. 4s.

Self-Controul. A Novel. 2 Vols. post 8vo. £1 1s.

The Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal, for enquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. A new volume, being the Tenth. 8vo. 15s.

The Ecclesiastical and University Annual Register, for the year 1810. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Dictionary of Quotations in most frequent Use, taken chiefly from the Latin and French, but comprising many from the Greek, Spanish, and Italian Languages. By D. E. Macdonnel, of the Middle Temple. The Sixth Edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

A Register of Ships employed in the Service of the Hon. the United East-India Company, from the year 1760 to the Season 1810. With an Appendix, containing a Variety of Particulars and useful information, interesting to those concerned in East-India Commerce. By the late Charles Hardy. Revised, with considerable additions, by his Son, Horatio Charles Hardy. 12mo. 12s. 6d.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

New theory of the Tides. By Rob. Cuthbert, Esq. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

PHILOLOGY.

The Dictionary of Distinctions, in three Alphabets; containing. I. Words the same in Sound, but of different Spelling and Signification; with which are classed such as have any Similarity in Sound. II. Words that vary in Pronunciation and Meaning as accentuated or connected. III. The Changes, in Sound and Sense, produced by the addition of the Letter e. By John Murdoch, Teacher of the English and French Languages, Author of a Treatise on French Pronunciation, &c. and Editor of the Stereotype Edition of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

New Editions have just been published of Lord Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, (4th Edition), and Mr. Wright's Horæ Ioniæ, (2d Edition).

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Number XXXI. and XXXII. of Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor. 1s. each.

POLITICS.

The consequences of the French Revolution to England considered, with a View of the Remedies of which her Situation is susceptible. By William Burt, 12mo. 6s.

THEOLOGY.

Church Union. A Series of Discourses, in which it is urged, that the Great Christian duty of maintaining Communion with the Apostolical Church remains uncanceled by the Tolerance of British Laws. By Edward Davies, Rector of Bishopston, in the Diocese of St. David, and Author of Celtic Researches, the Mythology and Rites of the British Druids, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A defence of the Preservative against Unitarianism: including a Vindication of the Genuine-ness of the Epistle to the Hebrews. In a Second Letter to Lant Carpenter, LL. D. occasioned by his Letters addressed to the Author, entitled, "Unitarianism the Doctrine of the Gospel." By Daniel Veyrie, B.D. Rector of Plymtree, Devon, and late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

TOPOGRAPHY.

An Account of the past and present State of the Isle of Man; including a Sketch of its Mineralogy; an outline of its Laws, with the Privileges enjoyed by Strangers; and a History of the Island. By George Woods. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

TRAVELS.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, and Egypt, in the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806. By George Viscount Valentia. A new Edition, handsomely printed in three large Octavo Volumes, and a fourth in Quarto, on royal Paper, containing Seventy-two Plates and Maps, being all that were given in the Quarto Edition, £4 10s.—A few Copies of the Quarto Edition remain, in Three large Volumes, royal Paper, Price £9 9s. in boards.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

France.

BOTANY.

MM. A. Poiteau, and P. Turpin, have commenced a work of great interest to the French botanist; a Parisian Flora, containing a description of the plants which grow naturally in the environs of Paris, arranged according to the Linnaean system, and presenting their descriptions with engravings, their generic and specific characteristics, a select synonymy, their common names, the use, if any, to which they are applied, and the place in which they grow naturally. Two editions are published; one in folio, in a very superb style in colours, so as to range with the works of Redouté, Humboldt, and Bonpland; this edition is 25 francs each number, to subscribers: a still superior edition, of which a very small number is printed, is sold at 48 francs each number; the subscription price of the other edition, in quarto, is 9 francs. A number containing six plates is published every two months. *Flora Parisiensis, systema sexuale disposita et plantarum circa Lutetiam sponte nascentium descriptiones, icones, characteres, tum genericus, tum specificus, synonymiam selectam nomina vernacula, et usum,*

cum locis natalibus exhibens. Auctoribus A. Poiteau et P. Turpin.

MEDICINE.

J. Lordat, M. D., and Surgeon at the Asylum for the Poor at Montpellier, has published a Treatise on Hemorrhage, in which he has endeavoured, first, to notice every fact relating to hemorrhage: secondly, to compose a classification, to facilitate the arrangement of facts relative to, or explanatory of the subject: thirdly, to shew their connexion with the acknowledged laws of animal economy:—fourthly, to enumerate and arrange the multifarious remedies employed in cases of hemorrhage; in fact, to concentrate the information hitherto widely scattered. He uses the term *hemorrhage* in its most extensive sense; namely, to include every species of sanguinal extravasation, whether rapid or gradual; whether rushing out of the animal system, flowing into an internal cavity, or filtrating into the texture of the solids; thus he includes several scorbutic and cutaneous disorders, which Poupart, Stoll, and others have discovered to consist of extravasated blood, insinuating itself into the skin in its diseased state. The first part of this work consists of anatomical and physiological considerations relative to the organs in which hemorrhages occur;—the second treats of the force by which the blood is forced out of the vessels;—the third explains the means whereby this force is provoked or facilitated; the fourth contains a general theory of hemorrhage;—the fifth is composed of the author's views as to the treatment of hemorrhage. (*Traité des Hémorrhagies, par J. Lordat, docteur en médecine, et chirurgien du dépôt de mendicité de Montpellier.* 1 vol. 8vo. 6 fr. 50 c.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

M. C. A. Walckenaer, author of the Description of Spiders, and the *Fauna Parisiensis*, is engaged in a Natural History of Spiders, which will extend to three hundred plates; they are designed, engraved, and coloured by the most celebrated artists of the capital, accompanied by descriptions in Latin, French, English and German, of all species of spiders, whether already described by naturalists, or hitherto unnoticed, with their synonyms and their habitudes. Three numbers are published, ten plates in each. (*Histoire naturelle des Aranéides.* 5 fr. per No.)

Germany.

BIOGRAPHY.

M. J. J. Loos, author of an esteemed life of Paracelsus, has published the biography of Van Helmont, extracted from his own writings. This learned physician and chemist was one of the reformers of philosophy and medicine of the seventeenth century; he was the first who dared to controvert the opinions of Galen, then universally adopted: after several years spent in travelling, he employed seven years in the chemical analysis of different substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral. He frequently expressed the results of his experiments in an enigmatical manner, because he had received as a principle, that the sciences ought never to be profaned, by being put within the reach of the ignorant; to this end also he wrote wholly in Latin. His works are still in the libraries of those who study profoundly the sciences on which he wrote.

BOTANY.

M. F. B. Vieltz has published three volumes on Botany, containing plants used in medicine, in domestic economy and in manufactures, with the description of the methods of using them. The first two volumes contain the indigenous medicinal plants: in the third, the plants for household manufactures are contained, from *Acanthus* to *Amygdalus*, arranged in alphabetical order. The author has followed the system laid down by Murray, although the botanical science has been much improved since it was published. (*Abbildungen aller medizinischen, oekonomische und technischen gewächse, &c.* 4to. Vienna.)

CHEMISTRY.

M. B. Tromsdorff has in a course of publication at Erfurt, a periodical work entitled the "General Chemical Library of the nineteenth century." It consists of criticisms on all new works published on that subject, and the last number contains a methodical review of the chemical literature of France, England, Holland, Sweden, &c. from 1800 to 1804. (*Allgemeine chemische bibliothek*.)

HISTORY.

M. J. G. Muller has published at Leipsic, Memoirs of the Reformation. The principal heads of these memoirs are, general considerations on the reformation: epochs of the reformation: necessity of an alteration in the church at that period: principles on which the protestants acted as to the organization and possessions of the church: progress of the reformation: means employed to accelerate it: the characters, manners, principles, opinions, and acts of the reformers: conduct of their opponents: endeavour of those who wished to conciliate the contending parties: and the consequences of the reformation. (*Denkwürdigkeiten aus der geschichte der Reformation.* 2 vol. 8vo. 3 rxd. or on English paper 4 rxd.)

MINERALOGY.

M. M. Anl. Staez and de Muhlfield have published a Mineralogical description of Lower Austria. (*Mineralogisches Taschenluck, &c.* 8vo. pp. 394. Vienna.)

TRAVELS.

The first volume of the Russian navigator, Capt. Krusenstern's *Voyage round the World*, in German, is not on sale by the booksellers. The author has sent copies to several sovereigns, and to sundry learned men of his acquaintance. The atlas contains 66 plates; and will be augmented to 112 plates. As may easily be supposed, extracts from this work, made with little judgment would soon be attempted by booksellers. This coming to the knowledge of M. Krusenstern, he determined to yield to the request of Messrs. Hands and Spener, booksellers of Berlin, and to permit the re-impression of extracts at once faithful and interesting. The work is translating into French; but this copy is delayed by various circumstances.

Holland.

BOTANY.

M. Curt Sprengel has published the first volume of his "*Historia Rei Herbarie*:" it is divided into four books, each again subdivided into several chapters, on the following subjects:—1. *Prima rei herbarie rudimenta.* 2. *Rei her-*

varie incrementa. 3. *Rei herbarie decrementum.* 4. *Rei herbarie penatas literas instauratio.* 8vo. pr. 12.

Prussia.

ASTRONOMY.

M. A. Broez has published his fifth and last volume of his *Astronomy*. The subjects treated in it are, eclipses, transit of Mercury and Venus, eclipses of satellites, Saturn's ring, comets, tides, winds, and lastly a series of astronomical tables. (*Lehrbuch der Astronomie*, Vol. V. 8vo. pr. 1 rxd. 16 gr. Berlin.)

CHEMISTRY.

M. Ch. L. Engelman has published "an Essay on the Theory and Practice of Bleaching:" after giving a detailed account and description of the properties of the various articles necessary in the process, water, potash, lime, &c. he describes the method employed in Silesia of bleaching by the oxygenated muriatic acid. (*Chemisch-praktische Bleikkunst*, &c. 8vo. pp. 128, pr. 8 gr. Glogaw.)

MATHEMATICS.

M. G. Schubz has published the second and third volumes of his *Elements of Mathematics*, containing *Mechanics, Optics, and astronomy*. (*Kurzer Lehrbegriff der Mathematik*, &c. pp. 450 and 430, 8vo. plates, 3 rxd. 6 gr. Konigsburg.)

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum :

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

We think it our duty to promote as far as in us lies, the attention of the public to the distresses of those gallant heroes to whom we are indebted for our internal enjoyments; or at least for the tranquillity in which we possess them. To our brave soldiers and seamen, who by misfortune are lingering in French prisons every consideration is due, as well from motives of duty, as of generosity and compassion. Of duty since the mere payment of their wages (the duty of those who engaged their services) does not discharge those who receive a benefit from their hazards, in another form; of generosity, since it is the character of this nation to be generous; and none should have it in his power to say, that he had conferred *real obligations* on an insensible people;—of compassion, since the unfortunate are always objects of compassion, and what can be a greater calamity than languishing under the tyranny of the CONTINENTAL DESPOT to a freeborn Briton?

It gives us pleasure to report, that the collections already received amount to about £20,000;—that we observe in the list of benefactors individuals of all classes, and religious establishments of all professions. The parish churches have sent their contributions by their churchwardens or clergymen—the meetings have sent theirs, by the Deacons, Elders, or Pastors. This charity will have still greater extent. It is honourable to our nation. It is *distinguishing*. May it increase and prosper! To the comfort of ALL the unhappy, and to the envy of those in command over them!

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Much is it to be lamented, that the efforts of the *Animal's Friend* have not yet succeeded in the benevolent objects, which they have in view, and which have been so ably explained and supported at different times, in your miscellany; and grievous and reproachful is the sight of the constant barbarities practised daily in the streets of this great metropolis. Nevertheless, a brighter dawn of hope, that ultimate success may crown the righteous cause, breaks in upon us, and warrants the expectation that truth, justice and mercy, will at length prevail over ignorance, prejudice, and brutality!

The discussions which have already taken place in the two Houses of Parliament, on the bill introduced by that able advocate on behalf of the brute creation (Lord Erskine), will, while they reflect the highest honor on the head and heart of that philanthropic nobleman, do much, to prepare the way for the final accomplishment of the wishes of all who are not callous to the best feelings of our nature. As one great mean towards that end, I would wish very briefly, Mr. Editor, to call your attention to the present state of Smithfield market. Notwithstanding the professed labours of a committee acting under the city of London; and receiving orders, or making reports on the subject—it is admitted, *una voce* that this great mart of live stock, is totally inadequate to its purpose; that the metropolis has, since this place was appropriated to its present use, increased to three or four times its then size—the consequence is, an over-crowded state of the market; inso-much that it does not afford room for the cattle now required for London and its environs. Hence the miserable state of the poor animals while there; and the torture they are constrained to suffer in being driven through the streets, *twice over*, to and from the market, to the remotest parts of the town—subjected to broken limbs, from crowds of carriages traversing the streets; and to be bruised besides from the merciless strokes of the brutal drovers, and from the swarms of idle boys, following with sticks and stones every drove of cattle. Often the blood trickles down the face of the poor innocent sheep, for no other crime, than that of attempting to allay the most parching thirst in the muddy kennel! This *fact*, can be attested daily by thousands, whose business compels them to traverse the streets.—Nor is the feeling of the poor animals the only cause for lamentation: the galled ox, covered with gore, is but too often the sport and pastime of a brutal set of ruffians; till unable longer to endure his anguish, and driven to madness—he tosses the

unheeding passenger, and deprives at once of life, perhaps a parent and a friend. These evils have gradually increased during a course of years : and to effect a remedy for them, demands as well perseverance as promptitude. Yes, Sir, where there is a spark of humanity left, there I trust a firm and steady voice will ever be upheld in its cause. But, perhaps it may be asked, where is the remedy, and how apply it ? I will suggest an answer. In the new market, which I hope will be substituted for that in Smithfield ; let public slaughter houses be erected, in which ALL butchers shall be constrained to kill their cattle, when purchased ; without driving them through the streets. This is the first improvement : another might then follow, by the introduction of a more humane method of depriving beasts of life, than the present painful practice of knocking them on the head with a pole axe, viz. by opening a vein with an instrument which soon extinguishes the vital spark, with little comparative suffering to the victim ! This practice prevails on the continent, and it is to the reproach of Britain that it has not hitherto been practised here, though often urged.

I would also suggest another remedy, and that is, to have four markets, one at each of the four great entrances of the town, E. W. N. and S. this would prevent altogether the driving of cattle through the streets ; a most desirable object !—as they would arrive from the different parts of the country at the market situated in that quarter of the town, next to their line of march. It might moreover occasion a kind of competition in the different markets, and prevent a combination for keeping up the prices, not unlikely to exist, in a market situated as Smithfield is. Thus, besides the alleviation of the cases of the poor animals, by whose death our lives are sustained, which would be obtained by the means here proposed, and which of itself, I should hope would be a sufficient inducement to adopt it, a great national object would be obtained, not only in relieving our aching sights from repeated acts of cruelty and barbarity, but in securing the lives and limbs of those, whose business and avocations call them to walk the streets. Should this suggestion engage the attention of any enlightened member of our senate, and be a mean of promoting the objects it has in view, of lessening the evil, and thereby promoting the comfort of both man and beast, it will give joy and happiness not only to your numerous readers, Sir, but to every feeling and philanthropic breast in the kingdom—to none more than to, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

A Friend to the

" ANIMALS' FRIEND."

DIDASCALIA.

LYCEUM.

A new comedy entitled *Ourselves*, has been produced at the Lyceum, of which the following is a sketch of the fable.

Octavia Seymour is left by her uncle, with a large fortune, to the care of two guardians one of them an honest but low kind of Irishman, the other an English Baronet. *Mr. O'Shanaghan* is blunt, and *Sir John Rainsford* is irritable, so that they do not very well agree ; and what particularly annoys the latter is the unceasing anxiety in which he is kept by the strange adventures of his ward, who after running away from a house where she is on a visit on account of the insults of it's master, and escaping from the pursuit of a needy coxcomb (the Irishman's son-in-law), falls into the protection of a gentleman named *Fitz-Aubyn*, who is also the protector of an elderly lady who turns out to be *Octavia's* mother. This discovery and the mistake of an attorney's clerk, who gives certain papers into the hands of the wrong guardian, induces *Mr. O'Shanaghan* to imagine that he is the girl's father—a supposition that smites him with remorse for his past gallantries, and perfectly shocks *Mrs. O'Shanaghan* who goes to *Fitz-Aubyn's* house, and behaves to her supposed rival with an insolent jealousy. The alarm, however, is a false one : the two ladies turn out to be the wife and daughter of *Sir John Rainsford*, who had married beneath his rank, and lived almost ever since apart from his wife ; too proud to own her, but at the same time too conscientious not to be rendered miserable by his false shame. With the acknowledgment of his family, the Baronet's happiness returns :—*Sir Sidney Beaufort*, from whose dishonourable love *Octavia* had fled, becomes honourable and happy also :—*Miss Beaufort* gets rid of the jealousy she had felt at the knight-errantry of her admirer (*Fitz-Aubyn*) in relieving distressed ladies, and gives him her hand : *O'Shanaghan* and his wife, roused to a sense of each other's love promise to be better friends than usual ;—and every body is contented but *Mr. O'Shanaghan's* son, who in reward for his extravagance and folly is lodged in the Fleet.

.....
This comedy is the production of *Miss Chambers*, author of the *School for Friends*, and though much cannot be said in praise of its original characters or interesting incidents, yet it cannot be denied that it possesses a share of merit considerably above the trash that we have so often witnessed from the members of the *Wishy-washy Club*. It is true there is sentiment enough to furnish even a modern novel with, of which the story will perhaps

remind many of our readers.—Although the humour is not so rich as we could wish, yet the blunders of an Irish family (a never failing resource for barrenness of wit) seemed perfectly to make amends to that part of the audience y'cleped "the gods." A *propos* of the Gods; we cannot help hoping the fair authoress will expunge in the printed copy her miserable puns, to say no worse of them, about the constellations; and the divinities of ancient mythology—there are enough in the play without calling in such heathen auxiliaries—and she may rely on it they are rather a disgrace than an honor to the author of the School for Friends, the reputation of which she was so very anxious to remind the audience of, that it was hinted to us more than once; the prologue and epilogue being tinged with allusions to it.—We wish so see this remedied, as we mean to notice some of the best parts of this play when published, and shall be anxious to see nothing in it but what a lady would not blush to read.

MR. DIMOND'S PEASANT BOY.

In our last page, 512, we promised to notice the *Peasant Boy*, when published. It has since made its appearance in print, and we now proceed to give our readers specimens of its language and sentiments, one in the light and airy, and the other in the serious style.

Enter Olympia reading.

Olym.—If fiction be indeed the soul of poetry, Petrarch was but an impostor in his art, for his numbers are the breath of truth, and 'tis the heart's religion to believe them. But hold!—Santa Maria!—Into what a confession would reverie betray me?—or how comes this volume in my hand? I'm sure when I entered the library, I meant to have selected some different author—what a mischievous mistake! I'll read no more—ah! but to close the book now, is but breaking the fatal chalice after my lip has drained it of its poison. Visions of Vaucluse still float before my sight, and the lay of love yet lingers on my ear.

Enter Hypolito.

Hyp.—Olympia! I venture into your presence unbidden—tell me if I intrude.

Olym.—Oh! no—no! A fine gentleman in the country is like a hot-house rose at Christmas, less deserving, perhaps, than the natural flower, but always welcome, on account of its rarity, and the expence of its production—Do you come here to study? Of what work are you in quest?

Hyp.—The fairest of the creator's.

Olym.—Some eastern tale, I presume—for you speak in allegory.

Hyp.—Yet I mean in earnest. I would read—*Woman.*

Olym.—Ah! I'm afraid you will find that a work full of errors; and, without a copious glossary, very difficult to be understood.

Hyp.—Yet it presents a title page so prepossessing, that I am encouraged to proceed.

Olym.—Be warned in time! *Woman* is a language of itself—its characters are more obscure than hieroglyphics, and many a master of arts has been puzzled to decypher the text.

Hyp.—All languages have their grammars, and I can be a persevering scholar.

Olym.—Aye! but this differs from all other grammars in its very first principle. In school-taught languages, the parts of speech are confined to eight, but in *woman's* tongue the number exceeds all limit.

Hyp.—My spirit has the true touch of knight-errantry, and difficulty only inflames its zeal. Lady, deign but you to become my instructor, and I shall be found a pupil of enterprize! (*Takes her hand.*)

Olym.—Lud! lud! Would the man learn a language as jugglers interpret fate—by dint of palmistry? In pity's name spare my hand!

Hyp.—When you commence my lesson—'till then I detain it as a lawful prize.

Olym.—I protest against the capture, and denounce you for a pirate.

Hyp.—Nay, thus then I produce my *letters of marque*—(*Kissing the hand with fervour.*)—Ah! 'twas upon the high seas that first I exercised this privilege. Has Olympia forgotten the Carnival and the Adriatic? Shadow and silence were upon the wave—the curtain'd gondola that shut out curious eyes, locked in lovers to their wish. Our hands stirr'd not—yet their motionless contact thrill'd to the heart. Our lips exchanged no accent, but the dew of Paradise dropped blessings on their silent kiss! Oh! moments that are memory's sun-beams! Can Olympia have forgotten them?

Scene the last.—The State Hall.—Guards enter conducting Julian.—All the Characters follow, and a Crowd of Passals.—Alberti advances to the Judgment Seat.

Alb.—My people! the cause of your present assemblage too well is known to you.—You come to witness the dispensations of an awful but impartial justice—either to rejoice in the acquittal of innocence wrongfully accused, or to approve the conviction of guilt, arrested in its foul career.—Personal feelings forbid me to assume this seat myself; yet fear not, but that it will be filled by nobleness and honour—to Montaldi only I resign it.

Jul.—He my judge! then I am lost indeed. [*aside.*]

Alb.—Ascend the seat my friend, and decide from it as your own virtuous conscience shall direct—This only will I say, should the

scales of accusation and defence poise doubtfully, let mercy touch them with her downy hand, and turn the balance on the gentler side.

Mont.—[*Ascending the seat.*] Your will and honour, are my only governors! [*bows.*]

Ros.—Oh! my poor Julian! [*aside.*]

Duch.—Surely his looks are not those of vice!

Mont.—Julian! stand forth!—You are charged with a most foul and horrible attempt upon the life of my noble kinsman—the implements of murder have been found in your possession, and many powerful circumstances combine to fix the guilt upon you.—What have you to urge in vindication?

Jul.—First, I swear by that power, whom vice dreads and virtue reverences, that no syllable but strictest truth shall pass my lips!—On the evening of yesterday, I crossed the Mountain to the Monastery of St. Bertrand—my errand thither finished, I returned directly to the valley.—Rosalie saw me enter the cottage—soon afterwards, a strange outcry recalled me to the door—a mantle spread before the threshold caught my eye—I raised it, and discovered a mask within it. The mantle was newly stained with blood!—Consternation seized upon my soul—the next minute I was surrounded by guards, and accused of murder—they produced a weapon I had lost in defending myself against a ferocious animal. Confounded by terror and surprize, I had not power to explain the truth, and loaded with chains and reproaches, I was dragged to the dungeons of the castle.—Here my knowledge of the dark transaction ends—and I have only this to add—I may become the *Victim of Circumstance*, but I have never been the *Slave of Crime*!

Mont.—[*Smiling ironically.*] Plausibly urged—have you no more to offer?

Jul.—Truth needs but few words—I have spoken!

Mont.—Yet bethink yourself—dare you abide by this wild tale, and brave a sentence on no stronger plea?

Jul.—Alas! I have none else to offer.

Mont.—You say, on the evening of yesterday, you visited the Monastery of St. Bertrand. What was your business there?

Jul.—With Father Nicolo—to engage him to marry Rosalie and myself on the following morning.

Mont.—A marriage too!—Well!—at what time did you quit the Monastery?

Jul.—The bell for Vesper-service had just ceased to toll.

Mont.—By what path did you return to the valley?

Jul.—Across the mountain.

Mont.—Did you not pass thro' the wood of olives, where the dark deed was attempted?

Jul.—[*Recollecting.*] The wood of olives?

Mont.—Ha!—Mark!—he hesitates—speak!

Jul.—No! my soul scorns to utter falsehood—I did pass thro' the wood of olives.

Mont.—Indeed!—Rosalie, daughter to the Peasant Vincent, you saw this Julian when first he reached the valley, did his looks betray embarrassment?

Ros.—No—his spirits appeared composed—but he was heated and out of breath from running—

Mont.—Aye! the pursuit was close behind.—Stefana! you seized the prisoner.

Stef.—I did.—The bloody weapon bore his name—the mask and mantle were in his hands—confusion in his countenance, and every limb shaking with alarm.

Mont.—Enough! Heavens! that villainy so monstrous should inhabit with such tender youth!—I fain would doubt, and in despite of reason, hesitate to give my sentence, but conviction glares from every point, and incredulity would now be madness. Not to descant on the absurdity of your defence, a tale too wild for romance itself to sanction, I find from your admission, a damning chain of circumstances that confirms your criminality.—The time at which you passed the wood, and the hour of the Duke's attack precisely correspond.—Your attachment to Rosalie presents the motive of your offence, burning with impatient love, knowing vanity to sway the soul of woman, and trusting to win its influence by the bribes of luxury, you sought to rush on fortune by the readiest path, and snatch from the unwary traveller that sudden wealth which honest labour could only by slow degrees obtain.—Defeated in the dark attempt, you fled—pursuit was instant—your steps were traced—and at the very door of your cottage, you were seized before the evidences of your guilt could be secreted.—Oh! wretched youth, once more I warn you to confess.—Sincerity can be your only claim to mercy.

Jul.—My heart will burst—but I have spoken truth—yes—Heaven knows that I have spoken truth!

Mont.—Then I must execute my duty.—Death is my sentence.

Jul.—Hold!—Pronounce it not as yet!

Mont.—If you have any further evidence, produce it.

Jul.—[*With despairing energy.*] I call on Ludovico! [*Ludovico steps forward with alacrity—Montaldi recoils with visible trepidation.*]

Lud.—I am here!

Mont.—And what can he unfold?—Only repeat that which we already know—I will not hear him—the evidence is perfect—

Alb.—[*Rising with warmth.*] Hold!—Montaldi!—Ludovico must be heard—to the

ear of justice, the lightest syllable of proof is precious.

Mont.—[*Confused.*] I stand rebuk'd—well—Ludovico, depose your evidence!

Lud.—Mine was the fortunate arm, appointed by Heaven to rescue the Duke—I fought with the assassin and drove him beyond the trees into the open lawn—I there distinctly marked his figure, and from the difference in the height alone, I solemnly aver Julian cannot be the person.

Mont.—This is no proof—the eye might easily be deceived—I cannot withhold my sentence longer—

Lud.—I have further matter to advance.—Just before the ruffian fled, he received a wound across his right hand—the moonlight directed my blow, and shewed me that the cut was deep and dangerous.—Julian's fingers bear no such mark!

Mont.—[*Evincing great emotion, and involuntarily drawing the glove closer on his hand.*] A wound—mere fable—

Lud.—Nay more—the same blow struck from off one of the assassin's fingers, a *Jewel*—it glittered as it fell—I snatched it from the grass—I thrust it within my bosom, and have ever since preserved it next my heart—I now produce it—'tis here—A ring—an *Amethyst* set with *Brilliants*!—

Duch.—[*Rising Hastily.*] What say you? An amethyst set with brilliants! Even such I gave Montaldi. Let me view it!—[*As LUDOVICO advances to present the ring to the DUCHESS, MONTALDI rushes with frantic impetuosity between, and attempts to seize it.*]

Mon.—Slave! resign the ring!

Lud.—I will yield my life sooner!

Mon.—Wretch! I will rend thy frame to atoms! (*They struggle with violence.* MONTALDI snatches at the ring—LUDOVICO catches his hand and tears off the glove—The wound appears.)

Lud.—Oh! God! Murder is unmasked—the bloody mark is here! Montaldi is the assassin! (*All rush forward in astonishment.* JULIAN drops upon his knee in mute thanksgiving.)

Mon.—Shame! Madness! Hell!

Alb.—Eternal Providence! Montaldi a murderer!

Duch.—Monster of ingratitude!

Mon.—Aye! rage, accuse, and curse! Ideots! dupes! I heed you not. I can but die! Triumph not, Alberti—I trample on thee still! (*Draws a poignard and attempts to destroy himself—the weapon is wrested from his hand by the Guards.*)

Alb.—Fiend! thy power to sin is past.

Mon.—[*Delirious with passion.*] Ha! ha! ha! my brain scorches, and my veins run with fire! Disgrac'd, dishonoured! Oh!

madness! I cannot bear it—save me—Oh! (*Falls insensible into the arms of Attendants.*)

Alb.—Wretched man! Bear him to his chamber—his punishment be hereafter. (*Montaldi is carried off.*)

Jul.—Oh! Rosalie—my joy is too full for words! (*JULIAN and ROSALIE rush into each others' arms.*)

Amb.—My noble boy!

Vin.—Rosalie shall reward him.

Alb.—Children of virtue! your happiness shall be my future care. Let this day, thro' each returning year, become a festival, on my domain. Heaven, fraught with peculiar favour, has marked it for its own, and taught us, by the simple moral of this hour, that howsoever in darkness guilt may veil its malefactions from the eye of man, an Omniscient Judge will penetrate each hidden sin, and still, with never-failing justice, confound the vicious, and protect the good!

The piece should have ended with this admirable speech, and Mr. Dimond's labours on this occasion might have rested with credit to himself, and morality to the audience. Judge then our mortification, gentle reader, when we inform thee, that as the play had been read to us by one of our acute play-going female friends, we suspected her of fanciful interpolations, and actually imagined she had invented the following *finale* to turn into contempt the effusions of Mr. Dimond; but, on referring to the work, we truly found it "in the bond."

But still we doubt, till gods above *
Send cheering thunders down.

We little folk can ne'er be heard

By gods aloft who sit;

To you then be our prayer prefer'd,

INFERNALS OF THE PIT! †

After the author has thus offered up incense to the Shilling Gallery, and down to the Pit, what becomes of his "never failing justice," his "confounding the vicious," or his "protecting the good," if such nonsense as we have quoted is to be brought forward to destroy the effect of his pretended love of retributive justice?—What a jumble is here put together; what an amalgamation of profane and divine materials!—here "children of virtue!"—there "the infernals in the Pit,"—here "the Shilling Gallery gods thundering down," there "Heaven and an Omniscient Judge!"—then, "but still we doubt"!!!—When will writers for the stage, learn common sense, decency, and decorum?

* The one shilling gallery gods!

† Better specimens of Mr. Dimond's Poetry, than these *Infernals of the Pit*, will be found in pages 759, 760.

MORALITY

OF THE

ENGLISH NOVEL AND ROMANCE,

ILLUSTRATED BY

SELECTIONS OF SENTIMENT, CHARACTER, AND DESCRIPTION.

No. IV.

Though the same Sun with all-diffusive rays,
Blush in the Rose, and in the Diamond blaze;
We praise the stronger effort of his Power,
And always set the GEM above the Flower.

Pope.

ON PRESSING MEN.

Andrew determined like the prodigal son,
to return to his long deserted home, request
forgiveness of his parents, and, accompanied
by their blessing, enter into the navy, to
push his fortune in the profession he loved.

Alas ! all those visionary schemes of happiness, so delightful in perspective, were not to be realized. Antecedent to their ship's entering the river, war had been declared against France; the hands of all the trading vessels were pressed as they dropped their anchors. How repugnant must be the feelings of a Briton, who is taught to call himself the son of a land of freedom, when he is fated to behold a pestiferous gang of men-hunters, who are granted warrants *vi et armis* to tear from their ships the veteran seaman, who, after having gained by honest labour, a hard-earned pittance, under the dog-star's scorching heat, or shivered through a half-year's night on Greenland's sterile coast, when returning to reap the reward of his toil, by this destructive power is dragged away like a criminal, thrown into a hold, condemned to hear the execrations of wretches, suffering mental and bodily pain, more acute than is often felt by the most atrocious culprit against the laws of his country !

Behold his little property lost, by his detention, to those dear relatives for whose sake he sought to acquire it; his mourning wife and little helpless children, whom, after years of labour and prolonged absence, he is not permitted to see, embrace, and bless ! This, alas ! is too frequently the fate of a brave, loyal, and honest race of men, who fight for the protection of that liberty and those laws, which are thus outraged in their persons !—*Mrs. Hanway's Andrew Stuart.*

VIRTUE, AND VICE, EXEMPLIFIED.

A DIALOGUE.

"I say, Miss, what do you mean by daring to dispute my will and pleasure? Don't I know what is best for you? Have you not to thank me for being in your present

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splendour? Did I not take you from abject servitude, give you a place in my carriage, and a seat at my table?"

"You did, and portentous was the hour in which I accepted your offers, and quitted the exertions of honest industry, to partake the bitter bread of dependence, most dearly purchased by the loss of comfort, joy, and freedom !"

"Vastly well ! mighty fine, all this ! God grant me patience to keep my hand from your simpering face, you saucy mix ! Is this your gratitude for taking you from bucking clothes, scouring irons, scrubbing floors, and trundling mops, to oppose nature, and make you a fine lady? And after having bestowed so much money on your education, and loaded you with favours, you have the temerity to refuse complying with what is so much for your interest ! but if you know not what is best for yourself, I do ; I am therefore determined you shall accept the offers of his Lordship."

"Never ! never ! Let me return to the poverty in which I was born, and gain a livelihood by the labour of my hands ; for then I should be enabled to lie down on my straw mat with a conscience devoid of guile. I shall work cheerily, and sleep soundly ; no matter how mean the employment by which I can retain my innocence. In vain you use threats or caresses to move me from my purpose ; I will not be the mistress of the first lord in the land ; my highest ambition is to be the wife of an honest worthy man in my own sphere."

"Insolent ingrate, insect that I can annihilate, crush into atoms, dare you turn and insult me, to whom you owe every thing, by this finerodomontade of honesty, virtue, modesty and poverty ! you learn all this nonsensical jargon from the novels you read. I grant they are high sounding names, that do very well upon paper, but I recommend it to you to descend from your romantic altitudes, and accept the mere matter of fact comforts of a fine house, carriage, and servants, with five hundred pounds a year ! surely you would not reject these ? though an old lord is entailed on the bargain !"

"I have, in answer to all you urge, only to repeat what I have invariably asserted, that I heartily despise both the man and his offers, which nothing shall induce me to recede from. I am amazed you can advise me to lead a life that your own experience must daily convince you, is at best but splendid wretchedness. Shut out from the society of the estimable and virtuous, of her own sex, insulted by degrading offers from men, whom the most correct conduct in such a situation cannot convince, that the woman who has descended from that sphere which she never ought to have quitted, to

live what is fashionably termed a life of honour with one man, will not easily be prevailed on, through inclination or vanity, to share her favours with another. She is therefore exposed to receive the most dishonourable overtures from those who seek the notoriety of rivalling their dearest friend !”

“Vastly well, madam ; I hope you give me credit for patience ! How long have you set yourself up as a censor of my actions ?”

“I have heard all you can say upon the subject, I therefore trust, you will allow me to proceed in my portrait of such an unfortunate being as you wish me to become ! She is a mark for the finger of scorn to point at, condemned to witness the averted eye, the insulting sneer of those she once called friends ! With the world she has no consequence. She deceives herself if, induced by vanity, she supposes that any can be derived from the trappings of vice, the pompous equipage, the most fashionable dress or glittering diamonds, that can be acquired by a dereliction from virtue ; they attract notice, but cannot command respect. The men, who, in the zenith of her power, load her with fulsome flattery, crowd at night into her box at the Opera, form her levee in the morning, and hang upon her chariot door, as it stops in Bond Street or Pall-Mall, to catch the vacant gaze of the lounging ephemera of the day ; should they meet her the next hour, when in company with their wives, mothers, or sisters, their averted heads plainly evince, they dare not make her a bow of recognition !”

“Allowing the fact, of what value or consequence is their notice ?”

“It must be a mortifying consideration to a heart not totally depraved ; but let us follow her from the vortex of dissipation, to her home ! what are the domestic comforts that there await her ? Idle, extravagant, insolent servants, who always feel and not seldom express, that they are conferring an obligation, by living with a personage to whom they are attached by no motive but interest, whom to impose on and to impoverish, they think highly meritorious. Having herself no character, she is disabled from giving one to them. This is a faint transcript of the life of a woman who has swerved from the correct path of virtue ; which, knowing all its perils, you would have me embrace, and take a desperate leap into the gulph of vice, though convinced it must inevitably entomb my present joys, and future hopes !”—*Andrew Stuart.*

CHARACTER OF AN INTERESTING WOMAN.

Harley's notions of the *καλον*, or beautiful, were not always to be defined, nor, indeed, such as the world would always assent to,

though we could define them. A blush, a phrase of affability to an inferior, a tear at a moving tale, were to him, like the *Cestus* of Cytherea, unequalled in conferring beauty. For all these Miss Walton was remarkable ; but as these like the above-mentioned *Cestus*, are perhaps still more powerful, when the wearer is possessed of some degree of beauty, commonly so called, it happened, that, from this cause, they had more than usual power in the person of that young lady.

She was now arrived at that period of life which takes, or is supposed to take, from the flippancy of girlhood those sprightlinesses with which some goodnatured old maids oblige the world at three-score. She had been ushered into life (as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's) at seventeen, her father being then in parliament, and living in London ; at seventeen therefore, she had been a universal toast ; her health, now she was four and twenty, was only drank by those, who knew her face at least. Her complexion was mellowed into a paleness, which certainly took from her beauty ; but agreed, at least Harley used to say so, with the pensive softness of her mind. Her eyes were of that gentle hazel-colour which is rather mild than piercing ; and except when they were lighted up by good-humour, which was frequently the case, were supposed by the fine gentlemen to want fire. Her air and manner were elegant in the highest degree, and were as sure of commanding respect, as their mistress was far from demanding it. Her voice was inexpressibly soft ; it was, according to that incomparable simile of Otway's,

—“Like the Shepherd's pipe upon the mountains,
“When all his little flock's at feed before him.”

The effect it had upon Harley, himself used to paint ridiculously enough ; and he ascribed to it powers, which few believed, and nobody cared for.

Her conversation was always cheerful, but rarely witty ; and without the smallest affectation of learning, had as much sentiment in it as would have puzzled a Turk, upon his principles of female materialism, to account for.—*Mackenzie's Man of Feeling.*

SLANDER, CRITICS AND CRITICISM.

This word, critic, is of Greek derivation, and signifies judgment. Hence I presume some persons, who have not understood the original, and have seen the English translation of the primitive, have concluded, that it meant judgment in the legal sense, in which it is frequently used, as equivalent to condemnation.

I am the rather inclined to be of that opinion, as the greater number of critics hath of late years been found among the lawyers. Many of these gentlemen, from despair, per-

haps, of ever rising to the bench in Westminster-hall, have placed themselves on the benches of the play-house, where they have exerted their judicial capacity, and have given judgment, i. e. condemned without mercy.

The gentlemen would perhaps be well enough pleased, if we were to leave them thus compared to one of the most important and honourable officers in the commonwealth, and, if we intended to apply to their favour, we would do so; but as we design to deal very sincerely and plainly with them, we must remind them of another officer of justice of a much lower rank; to whom, as they not only pronounce, but execute their own judgment, they bear likewise some remote resemblance.

But in reality there is another light, in which these modern critics may with great justice and propriety be seen; and this is that of a common slanderer. If a person who pries into the characters of others, with no other design but to discover their faults, and to publish them to the world, deserves the title of a slanderer of the reputations of men; why should not a critic, who reads with the same malevolent view, be as properly styled the slanderer of the reputation of books?

Vice hath not, I believe, a more abject slave; society produces not a more odious vermin; nor can the devil receive a guest more worthy of him, nor possibly more welcome to him, than a slanderer. The world, I am afraid, regards not this monster with half the abhorrence which he deserves; and I am more afraid to assign the reason of this criminal lenity shewn towards him; yet it is certain, that the thief looks innocent in the comparison: nay, the murderer himself can seldom stand in competition with his guilt: for slander is a more cruel weapon than a sword, as the wounds which the former gives are always incurable. One method, indeed, there is of killing, and that the basest and most execrable of all, which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against, and that is poison. A means of revenge so base, and yet so horrible, that it was once wisely distinguished by our laws from all other murders, in the peculiar severity of the punishment.

Besides the dreadful mischiefs done by slander, and the baseness of the means by which they are effected, there are other circumstances that highly aggravate its atrocious quality: for it often proceeds from no provocation, and seldom promises itself any reward, unless some black and infernal mind propose a reward in the thoughts of having procured the ruin and misery of another.

Shakespeare hath nobly touched this vice, when he says,

Who steals my Purse steals trash, 'tis something,
nothing;

'Twas mine, 'tis his, and hath been slave to
thousands:

But he that filches from me my Good Name,

Robs me of that which not enriches him,

But makes me poor indeed.

With all this my good reader will doubtless agree; but much of it will probably seem too severe, when applied to the slanderer of books. But let it here be considered, that both proceed from the same wicked disposition of mind, and are alike void of the excuse of temptation. How shall we conclude the injury done this way to be very slight, when we consider a book as the author's offspring, and indeed as the child of his brain.

The reader who hath suffered his muse to continue hitherto in a virgin state, can have but a very inadequate idea of this kind of paternal fondness. To such we may parody the tender exclamation of Macduff: "Alas! thou hast written no book." But the author whose muse hath brought forth, will feel the pathetic strain, perhaps will accompany me with tears (especially if his darling be already no more) while I mention the uneasiness with which the big muse bears about her burden; the painful labour with which she produces it; and lastly, the care, the fondness, with which the tender father nourishes his favourite, till it be brought to maturity, and produced into the world. Nor is there any paternal fondness which seems less to favour of absolute instinct, and which may so well be reconciled to worldly wisdom, as this. These children may most truly be called the riches of their father: and many of them have, with true filial piety, fed their parent in his old age: so that not only the affection, but the interest of the author, may be highly injured by these slanderers, whose poisonous breath brings his book to an untimely end.

Lastly, the slanderer of a book is, in truth, the slanderer of the author: for as no one can call another bastard, without calling the mother a whore, so neither can any one give the names of sad stuff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a block-head; which, though in a moral sense, it is a preferable appellation to that of a villain, is perhaps rather more injurious to his worldly interest.

Now however ludicrous all this may appear to some, others, I doubt not, will feel and acknowledge the truth of it; nay, may, perhaps, think I have not treated the subject with decent solemnity; but surely a man may speak truth with a smiling countenance. In reality, to depreciate a book maliciously, or even wantonly, is at least a very ill-natured

office; and a morose snarling critic may, I believe, be suspected to be a bad man.

I can never be understood, unless by the very persons here meant, to insinuate, that there are no proper judges of writing, or to endeavour to exclude from the commonwealth of literature any of those noble critics, to whose labours the learned world are so greatly indebted. Such were Aristotle, Horace, and Longinus, among the antients; Dacier and Bossu among the French; and some perhaps among us; who have certainly been duly authorized to execute, at least, a judicial authority *in foro literario*. But without ascertaining all the proper qualifications of a critic, which I have touched on elsewhere, I think I may very boldly object to the censures of any one passed upon works which he hath not himself read; such censures as these, whether they speak from their own guess or suspicion, or from the report and opinion of others, may properly be said to slander the reputation of the book they condemn.—*Fielding's Tom Jones*.

VIEW OF SAVAGE AND SOCIAL LIFE.

"Grant," said Glen, "that we have been in a progressive state of improvement for some centuries, and that the Aborigines of America have not."

"I allow your progressive state," Mr. Hermsprong answered; "and if you will have it, that all is improvement, be it so. You have built cities, no doubt, and filled them full of improvement, if magnificence be improvement; and of poverty also, if poverty be improvement. But our question, my friend, is happiness, comparative happiness; and until you can trace its independence upon wealth, it will be in vain for you to boast your riches."

"It appears to me," said the Reverend Mr. Woodcock, "that we have all the requisites for happiness which the untaught races of mankind have, with the addition of all that can be extracted from art and science."

"This," said Glen, "appears to me an incontrovertible argument."

"And perhaps it is so," Mr. Hermsprong replied; "but of this addition your common people cannot avail themselves. Generally speaking, if unoppressed by labour or poverty, have you observed in this rank a deficiency of those pleasurable sensations, which we agree constitute happiness?"

"No," said Glen; "no," said the parson, "I think not."

"It should seem," Mr. Hermsprong said, "that nature in her more simple modes, is unable to furnish a rich European with a due portion of pleasurable sensations. He is obliged to have recourse to masses of inert matter, which he causes to be converted into a million of forms, for the greatest part solely to feed that incurable craving, known by the

name of vanity. All the arts are employed to amuse him, and expel the tedium vitæ, acquired by the stimulus of pleasure being used till it will stimulate no more; and all the arts are insufficient. Of this disease, with which you are so terribly afflicted, the native Americans know nothing. When war and hunting no more require their exertions, they can rest in peace. After satisfying the more immediate wants of nature, they dance, they play;—weary of this, they bask in the sun and sing. If enjoyment of existence be happiness, they seem to possess it; not indeed so high raised as yours sometimes, but more continued, and more uninterrupted."

"In this comparison, Sir," said Mr. Woodcock, "you seem to have forgot our greatest pleasures, those drawn from intellect."

"They also have exertion of intellect," Mr. Hermsprong replied. "Their two grand occupations require much of it, in their way; and who think you, make their songs?"

"They have, indeed, a different mode of using their understandings, and a less variety of subjects; but our point is happiness; I know not that they derive less from intellect than you."

"Do they read?" Mr. Glen asked.

"They do not," replied Hermsprong.

"You do," said Glen. "Would you give up the pleasure you derive from this, for any pleasure these people have?"

"No," Mr. Hermsprong answered, "I would not. Reading is, as it were, a part of my existence; but, when with those people, my hours of reading were theirs of evening sports. My pleasure was, perhaps, more exquisite; theirs more lively. They ended with a salutary weariness, which disposed them to sound repose; I with headache perhaps, and with a yawning lassitude that disposed me to sleep, indeed, and also to dream. But in reality, is reading all pleasure? or is it pleasure to all? are there not amongst you, who read because they have nothing else to do? to pass without absolute inaction, those hours which must be endured before the wonted hours of pleasure arrive? or is reading all profit? is knowledge the sure result? your contradictions, disputations, eternal as it should seem, in politics, in religion, nay even in philosophy, are they not calculated rather to confound, than enlighten the understanding? your infinite variety, does it not tend to render you superficial? and was it not justly said by your late great moralist, every man now has a mouthful of learning, but nobody a belly-full? in variety of knowledge, the Aborigines of America are much your inferiors. What they do know, perhaps they know better. But we are wandering from our original question, from happiness to the *cui bono*."

"And is there," said Glen, "no pleasure without a drawback, which you can allow us to enjoy in a superior manner? not love, for example?"

"Of this," said Mr. Hermsprong, smiling, "I am little qualified to speak, I left America before I could well fall in love according to nature, and have not learned all the refinements which constitute its value in Europe. All I have observed is, that you are not satisfied with it in the simple way in which our American Indians possess it. With you the imagination must be raised to an extraordinary height. I might almost say, set on fire: and this you perform by dress, by concealments, and by sentiments, like sugar treble refined. But I repeat, this is a subject on which I cannot speak."—*Bage's Hermsprong.*

INFLUENCE OF VIRTUE.

No one is completely wretched unless they are abandoned of virtue. While that angel remains with the human soul, springs of comfort arise even in the stormy desert.—*Anna Maria Porter's Hungarian Brothers.*

CONDUCT IN CALAMITY.

When we love excellent persons, their conduct under misfortune, never fails to solace the pain with which we participate in their calamity.—*The same.*

DELICACY OF FEELING UNDER OBLIGATION.

It is not a sullen thanks-hating spirit which makes me so rigid about obligations: 'tis downright honesty. Dishonesty, I cannot help thinking it, for a man to let another pay his debts, while he has the power of doing it himself, even though he reduces himself to a crust and water: but that done, and misfortune, not extravagance, bringing him into pecuniary difficulties, give him leave to accept assistance from his friend.—*The same.*

THE ALPS.

JOURNAL OF M. DOLOMIEU'S LAST VISIT.

[Continued from page 534.]

We saw the public library, which happened to be open on the very day of our arrival. It is very well arranged, and is particularly rich in the department of Swiss history. I visited Ritter, a landscape painter, who produces coloured engravings in the style of Aberly, but not with equal merit. He had scarcely any of his works in his possession, for his ordinary practice is to work in oil from nature. He is very happy in cascades and mountains, but does not sufficiently distinguish his distances from his front-grounds. His Cascade of Reichenbach is one of the prettiest of his works. Some of his sketches sell as high as four louis each. I saw in his possession a little drawing by Freudenberger,

who has engraved a great deal, and is very skilful in home-scenes. I met with the son of the celebrated Graff of Dresden, a landscape-painter, a pupil of Zing. Schimper passes for the greatest dealer in drawings and engravings, but I did not find any thing of consequence in his hands. The aged Dunker, author of *Marguerite, Reine de Navarre*, is still living. He was formerly famous for his etchings, but his latter works are unworthy of him. There are extant sixteen coloured engravings by Freudenberger, which are admirably done. There is a designer of landscape named Woltmar, who produces pretty things in water-colours. Nothing gave me more pain than to see a quantity of coloured drawings, all made after the frivolous engravings of one Dinkel, of which, however, the flesh is well done. As a lover of the arts, I could not allow myself to buy them; at last, I met with two Swiss Costumes of his, prettily done after nature. Lafond is the author of pretty tinted drawings. We dined with M. Verninac, the French ambassador, at whose table I met Castellan, the celebrated landscape-painter, in quality of second secretary of legation.

We visited Usteri, whom we found in the station of president. He must have a fine library of natural history. Formerly, in conjunction with Roemer, he was editor of the *Journal Botanique*.

The next morning we called on Wisar, the most celebrated dealer in minerals in Switzerland. Dolomieu said that he was formerly richer in the productions of the country than we found him at this visit. I bought something more than a dozen specimens of him, and among others a fine crystal of cyanite, and a large rock-crystal covered with titanium. Dolomieu bought several detached crystals *rayonnant en goutière de Saussure*. He was not sure that this was the same thing with the *picet* of Delamétrie. We could find no rose-coloured flusspath in octahedras. We saw the pastor Wittenbach's mineralogical cabinet. The pastor is a well-informed and very amiable man, and is in possession of numerous specimens, but not always the best. He had a fine subject in ornithology, namely, a white *læmmergeyer*, which is what is seldom met with. He was of opinion that it is a female, which is white, and that females are not so often caught as males, which latter approach nearer to villages. Spüngli, another pastor, who possessed the greatest collection of Swiss birds that has ever been seen, was just dead.

M. d'Eymar left us, to return to Geneva. "I become more and more attached to that excellent man," said Dolomieu; "the more one knows him, the more one loves him." This is true; for he possesses every amiable quality. He is well acquainted in litera-

ture, and is fond of music. He has produced a little work on Vioti, which has been much esteemed in the literary world. It was he who proposed to the Constituent Assembly to erect a monument to J. J. Rousseau.

We saw the collection possessed by Rietsen, a dealer in minerals, who appeared to us to be a very well-informed man. At his house we met with Professor Struve, of Lausanne, who is known by his mineralogical work, and who is a good chemist. He is a pupil of Werner's, and is going to publish immediately an extract from Mineralogy upon which he is at work. Dolomieu was a little melancholy here; for in this place, fourteen years before, he had lost his father, with whom he was on a journey.

In the morning, I went outside the gates, to visit Captain Sinner, a great amateur of pictures. In his possession, I saw two charming little pictures of Aberly, distinguished by the finest harmony of tone. His productions in oil are somewhat rare. Captain Sinner has bought, out of the celebrated cabinet of Lenoir, at Paris, the Broken Pitcher, by Greuze, which is one of his most celebrated pictures; and the Party of Pleasure, by Weeninx, one of the finest pictures of that master, and which is engraved by Launay. The latter is remarkable on account of the figures, for Weeninx usually introduced animals only. He has also a fine Berghem, and an Adrian Vanderveldt. A pretty landscape by Ritter likewise ornaments his collection, as also two beautiful designs of Freudenberger, one of which, the finest of the two, represents a Village Fidler, and the other Harvest. He paid as much as a hundred louis for them.

There is also a portrait-painter, named Griech, whose heads, more especially, have abundance of grace; but I was unable to meet with him. There is a sculptor, named Sonnenschein, who is very skilful; he also produces pretty things in terra-cotta, and paints with some ability. I saw an historical picture at his house. I scolded his daughter a little, who was wasting her talents in making drawings from some engravings in an edition of Shakespeare. Usteri gave us a grand tea-party, at which the whole corps diplomatique were present, they being assembled at this time in Berne. Being near one of the card-tables, I heard a man speak Danish, with which I was agreeably surprized. He told me that his name was Reverdil; that he had been several years a secretary to the King of Denmark, and that he was now at Berne as a deputy from one of the small towns.

The son of the celebrated Gesner is a bookseller at Berne. He has published a correspondence upon the arts, between his father and his brother; the latter a painter of animals, and at present in England. The Agricultural Society has ceased to do any thing.

I wished to procure a copy of its publications, which are printed in French and German; but I could not get them complete, at least, without taking them in the two languages.

In the evening, at Lamyx the print-seller's, I met with various coloured sketches by Biedeman, which possess much beauty. He was obliged to leave Berne at the revolution, and is now at Winthertur: he has engraved a great deal. I found a little design of Freudenberger's, and Lamyx procured me a very pretty landscape of Gesner's, in water and body-colours. They are very rare, because his family buys them up, and have them engraved, and publish them as a sequel to his etchings. I was told, that the celebrated landscape-painter, Ness, of Zurich, is dead. He was a butcher, and used to take his sketch-book with him, when he went to purchase cattle.

We set out in the morning for Bienne, distant four leagues and a half. We passed by Frienunzburg, one of those estates which were formerly one of the baillages attached to the noblesse of Berne, and which individuals enjoyed for a certain number of years, in right of age. Bienne is only a little town, containing two thousand four hundred souls; but it is agreeably situated. We called on Hartman, an excellent landscape-painter, but whose works sell so well that he had nothing at home.

Bienne is on the border of the lake of the same name. We embarked for Saint-Pierre. The lake is three leagues in length, and its width is from a quarter of a league to a league and a half. It was impossible to make a pleasanter voyage. The water was tranquil, and the air seemed without motion. We talked of nothing but Rousseau. From the middle of the lake, we saw the chain of Mount Jura. The side is covered with vines. The harvest was but indifferent this year. Our sailors went on shore near a little village, from which they brought us grapes. The little island of Saint-Pierre is a league in circumference, and is almost entirely covered with vines, from which there appeared to be promised this year the most abundant vintage. The island belongs to a hospital at Berne; three hundred and fifty labourers are upon it. The name of manswerk (a man's work) is given to the space of which each man is to take care; that is, about five thousand square feet. Their wages consist in a moiety of the vintage; but they are obliged to furnish every thing necessary for the culture. The island has some noble trees, particularly venerable oaks, of which the oldest is on the point of dying with age. The walk on the edge of the lake is delicious; and, in general, the whole is so agreeable, that it is not at all surprizing that Jern-

Jacques, the most sentimental writer of his age, made it his retreat for several months. He lived in a little room in the inspector's house; a room the walls of which are now covered with inscriptions. I found pretty verses by two of my fellow-countrymen; the first, Chamberlain Schubart; the second, Baggesen, our celebrated poet. A little hole is shown, by which Rousseau descended into the cellar as soon as any one came to interrupt the solitude which he wished to enjoy. The young people of the neighbourhood assemble here every Sunday to dance. Close at hand is the little island on which Rousseau fed his rabbits; I believe that some of them are there still. We landed at Erlach, and followed, by the side of the lake, the road to Neufchâtel, the beauty of which town surprised us at our entrance. It has some very fine buildings, particularly the Town-House, which has been built out of the amount of a legacy of a native, who died in a foreign country. The architecture is not the most regular. The Orphan-House is also very fine. We instantly inquired, at a bookseller's, for some person that studied natural history, and we were sent to a professor, who, we were told, had the superintendence of a cabinet belonging to the town. We went to see him, and Dolomieu addressed him as a brother; but he replied almost in a commentary on Homer, and informed us that he was a philologist, and that chance had made him inspector of the collection, which a general officer of his family, who had gone to India, had given to the city. The cabinet is not of great value. The professor informed us that Buch, the celebrated German mineralogist, was in the city. We waited upon him, and he accompanied us in a walk in the environs. We went out on the side of Valangien, where we found two strata entirely full of strombites; and beneath these, a third, in which they were more dispersed: we found, also, calcareous breccia. The country is of secondary limestone, but many blocks of primitive are to be seen, and are particularly abundant at the height of eight hundred feet. One was forty-five feet high. Valangien contains only eight or ten houses; but there are five or six thousand persons who live in the neighbourhood, and call themselves its citizens. We met with three yellow ferruginous strata; on the two first is marl. Buch shewed us specimens in which he thought that he had discovered pietite. He is at work upon a book which will contain all his observations upon the geognosy of Suesia.

There are many rich inhabitants in Neufchâtel; but neither the sciences nor the arts are much relished among them. These people know not even how to enjoy themselves; for they regard as luxuries what every where

else are regarded as necessities. For instance: a man who possesses some millions of livres, is permitted to keep neither carriage nor saddle-horse: when his wife wishes to go into the country, sometimes to the distance of two or three leagues, she must go on foot. He is equally forbidden to invite his friends some days beforehand to dinner; for every thing of this kind would be thought to have an air of affectation, and others would deride him. It is related of one of the richest bankers of this place, that he is well pleased if he can sleep on a journey during the dinner-hour, saying: "I have just saved three livres." On the other hand, the people of Neufchâtel are very liberal to their friends, and to the poor.

Buch accompanied us into the Val-Travers. We had no time to go to Chaux-de-Fond, where the manufacture of different parts of watches is carried on. It is four leagues to Val-Travers. Near La Tourne are uncovered strata of limestone, which display large accidental fractures. We met with circular strata, and all the neck of the valley is formed of fragments. Near Brot is the Creux de Bane, in which are perpendicular calcareous strata, of which some are black. On the upper surface they are all reduced into small pieces. The summit of the mountain is two thousand eight hundred feet above the surface of the lake, and is one of the highest in the country; its elevation is one thousand five hundred and fourteen feet. The Closete is an indentation of two hundred feet. Near this is a place full of granite in blocks. The limestone strata is alternate with the marl. Montie is the first village, where Rousseau long resided. At Novèch, there are handsome curvilinear strata, and a spring, the water of which is employed for a manufactory of nails. In one of the villages is a watch-maker, who calls himself Watch-maker to the Emperor of China: he is one of two who went to China with Lord Macartney. His companion, who has remained in that country, must have grown rich, for he sends money from time to time to his relations. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood travel much, and some of them come back with considerable wealth. We were told, that there had lately arrived a man from Surinam, who had long been thought dead. He has brought with him thirty thousand pounds sterling, and is to have remittances of as much more. He has fixed himself in the mountains, where he buys large estates, builds houses, and begins English gardens, which, on account of the rigour of the climate, can never have much success. At La Comie, near the village of Travers, there is a spring of asphaltum, the produce of which has been collected these eighty years. It yields three pints per day, and is sold at 12 batsch; that of the finest

quality is worth three livres. The man who farms the spring pays twelve francs a year. All the country is employed in making lace. At Travers, we talked with the son of the curé whom the writings of Rousseau have rendered so celebrated. To go to Yverdon, the road is over the mountain of Grandson, from which there is a fine view of the lake of Geneva, and of the whole chain of the Alps. We slept at Yverdon, whence we passed to Bex, by Vevey. At an inn on the way, we fell in with the son of the celebrated Watts, inventor of the fire-engine, who is an earnest student of mineralogy. The French government, which thinks that nations may easily make war without forcing the sciences to take a part, has given him a passport for Paris. He appeared exceedingly well-informed; and Dolomieu, who, in Italy, had been acquainted with his brother, one of the best English chemists, offered him, according to his usual manner, his services, if they met in Paris. We saw Professor Baggesen, to whom we are indebted for a sentimental journey, and some excellent Danish poems. At Bex, we instantly inquired for M. Grüner, one of those to whom belongs the superintendence general of the mines of Switzerland. In him, we found one of the pupils of Werner, and Dolomieu had several discussions with him, on different points of mineralogy, and was well pleased. Colonel Wild, to whom belongs the peculiar inspection of the salt-mines, was there. It was he who, in 1788, printed a description of the salciferous mountains of the canton of Aigle, with a topographical map: this description has been well received. The next morning, we went with Grüner to the salt-mines: the galleries are the finest in existence, and the *maisons de graduations* are all new. The government derives a considerable profit from the mines. We gathered a quantity of specimens of muricite, a substance recently analysed by Vauquelin. Grüner said, that he had found it crystallized in the mountains of Salzburg, and that he wished to send a crystal to Professor Haüy, to enrich his collection, which is already unique in its kind. Sulphur is also found here, but never in crystals. Grüner, made an excursion with us to Geneva, by the other side of the lake, in what was lately Savoy. Dolomieu took this route, in order to see whether the road was not attended with difficulties. At present, the French, masters for ever of the entrance into Italy by the Simplon, will have no further occasion for the Pays de Vaud. We visited the quarries of Saint Trefond, which contain a breccia-marble, consisting of an insulated rock. These quarries are industriously wrought. We saw a square tower, which is said to have been built by Cæsar's twenty-second legion. We slept at Meillerie, so well known

on account of the Nouvelle Héloïse. We vainly searched for some vestiges of the love of St. Preux for his fair and learned scholar; but we saw only limestone rocks, absolutely naked, and unattended with any thing to feed the imagination either of the painter or the poet. The rocks which are very near, are of a greyish limestone, of very fine grain, and they supply lime for all the environs of the lake. The road has no considerable difficulties, and that part of it which is nearest to Geneva is already finished. The view is finer from this side of the lake than from the other. We passed by Evian. What magnificent groves of walnut-trees! The people were now gathering the fruit, which they threw into heaps, in order to dry them a little; because, this done, the husks are more easily removed. There are abundance of linden-trees, of the bark of which they make ropes.

(To be continued.)

EMBASSY TO CABUL.

No. IV.

PARTICULARS AND INCIDENTS AT PESHOUR.

—RETURN OF THE EMBASSY TOWARDS THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.—INCIDENTS DURING THE JOURNEY.

The Embassy to Cabul, of which we have given a variety of particulars in a preceding volume*, has excited great interest among our readers.—Unhappily, we were obliged to close our account of it abruptly. The incidents which occurred on the return of the party to the British dominions are not less worthy of notice. These we now insert, and with them our information will terminate, at present.

We shall merely remind our readers, that the Embassy quitted Delhi for Peshour, Oct. 12, 1808; reached the Gharrah river, the frontier, Nov. 26; crossed the Indus, Jan. 5, 1809; reached Peshour in February. The Embassy was admitted to the King's presence March 5,

Peshour, March 4, 1809.—Yesterday, it rained all day; and we were confined, not only to the house, but to our rooms, the court-yard being one pool of water and mud. To-day it has cleared up, and the weather is pleasant. The appearance of the hills, as seen from the roof of our house this evening, was most sublime. The rugged outline of the different ranges, rising in succession above each other, magnified by the floating mists, and joining with rich fantastic clouds gilded

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII, pp. 312, 1158, 1322, 1593.

by the setting sun, presented altogether a scene of grandeur, very rarely to be equalled. But our abode is in an hollow part of the town, and our prospect, both towards the east and the west, is intercepted by an eminence covered with mean looking houses; while, even towards the north, we can but just see the tops of the houses.

The infantry of Mr. Elphinstone's escort, with the heavy baggage of the embassy, were either about to march or had actually marched for Attoc. However, just on the eve of their intended departure, the order was countermanded, at the special request of the king. Though the British government had taken no part in the civil war, the very name and presence of an English ambassador gave a degree of consequence to the reigning sovereign, and had materially contributed to deter Mahmood from coming down to Peshour, at a time when the defeat and dispersion of his army in Cashmere, had left his rival in a state of utter destitution. Of this advantage, the court of Soojan were sufficiently sensible.

At the particular request of the king and his prime minister, the English escort (consisting of 5 companies of infantry and half a troop of cavalry) had lately been reviewed in their presence. The troops acquitted themselves extremely well, and much to the admiration and astonishment of the vizier in particular, and of all the assembled Dooranee chieftains. The vizier, after expressing himself in terms of the highest approbation, concluded by remarking, that, "if the Dooraanees were only so disciplined, they would set the whole world at defiance." This review took place on the anniversary of his majesty's birth day.

Later letters from the embassy complain grievously of the heat of the climate. The thermometer, in the upper apartments, stood frequently at 104°. The gentlemen of the mission continued in general, however, to enjoy good health;—though they had nearly forgot the comforts of European living, even their stock of wine being completely exhausted.

RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

The embassy quitted Peshour on the 14th of June, and crossed the plain between that city and Attoc in four marches. At Attoc, they passed the Indus, and from thence made a further advance of three miles eastward, to Hussin Abdal.

The royal haram, with the jewels and treasure, had arrived at the fort of Attoc about the latter end of June. The haram had moved afterwards towards the Punjab, with the intention, as was supposed, of proceeding to the fort of Ravelmirdce. On the 3d of July, they were encamped within two coss of the British embassy.

Mr. Elphinstone would return through the Seik territories, but some difficulties had arisen with respect to the line of march; the Seiks objecting to his proceeding by the direct route of Rawul Pindee. The Punjab being completely overflowed during the rains, it was apprehended that the party would have many obstacles to encounter in their progress; and it was calculated, that, in all likelihood, they would be unable to reach Delhi before the middle of October. Much might depend on the disposition of the chieftains; and that, from their pride, caprice, and predatory habits, was necessarily uncertain.

The tract of country passed by Mr. Elphinstone and his suite, in their journey from Peshour to Attoc, is about forty-five miles in extent. For twenty-five miles on this side of Peshour, the face of the landscape presents one uniform and level plain, beautifully verdant, occasionally interspersed with trees, and divided by the Cabul river, which flows towards the Indus in a rapid stream, about 200 yards in breadth. The latter part of the road leads over a barren and stony tract, and at one place, for about two miles and a half, through a pass extremely steep and rugged. The summit of one of the hills in this neighbourhood commands a prospect magnificent beyond description. Among other objects, the great Indus is seen to the north-east, expanded over a sandy bed from two and a half to three miles in extent, and divided by the undulations of that bed into numberless smaller streams. This aspect it continues to preserve until within a mile of the fort of Attoc, where, just as it receives the waters of the Cabul river, it is compressed into one compact and fathomless torrent, 260 yards in width, and gushing between high and abrupt banks of dark grey schistus, surmounted by lofty hills or rocks of the same composition.

The fortress of Attoc was built by the emperor Akbar, as a barrier against the incursions of the Afghans. It is of an irregular oblong shape, about half a mile in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth; and is situated on the face of a rugged and extensive hill, with its narrow extremity projecting towards the Indus. A bastion 35 feet in height, forms the southern and most prominent angle, and the top of this bastion, during the high floods, is washed by the waters of the river. The garrison of this strong hold, when visited by the embassy, consisted of no more than one solitary horseman, and 33 foot soldiers. The town of Attoc is situated immediately below the fort: it is very small, and principally inhabited by boatmen and their families. All the houses in the fort of Attoc are bomb-proof; and it is considered by the people of the country as a place of great consequence. From the circumstance of its never having been attacked, they infer, that it must be

impregnable. In truth, however, it is a place quite incapable of resisting any thing like a regular attack; and only formidable against the operations of an Asiatic power.

The scenery about Attoc is crowned by successive ranges of lofty hills, extending far and wide, to the south and west on both sides of the Indus. From Attoc up to the fountain-head, the river bears the name of *Ala Sein*, or Parent River. At Attoc it assumes the name of the place; as it does also again at *Neelah*, an ancient town about seven coss below Attoc. It preserves the same deep, narrow, rapid form, through a tract of 60 miles, until it reaches Kala-Baugh, where it again divides, and spreads its fructifying streams over all the adjacent plains. The Indus breaking over the huge rocks at Attoc, produces a sound like the roaring of the ocean; and the large quantity of grey sparkling sand continually swept down by the torrent imparts a uniformly turbid appearance to its waters.

On the Afghan side of the river, opposite to Attoc, there stands a small ghurree or fort, called *Khyrabad*. It was built by Nadir Shah, as a defence against the Hindoostan-ees.

When the embassy arrived at *Khyrabad*, they found only twelve boats attached to the ferry; so that two entire days were consumed in conveying their baggage to the opposite side; at first, the Kellahdar of Attoc shewed some signs of jealousy, and the troops and baggage were consequently conducted up the steep, by a very narrow and rugged pathway, skirting the outer wall of the fort. The party took up their ground on the eastern bank, at the foot of a hill, two miles above Attoc. There they halted for the space of two days; exposed all the time to a scorching wind, which blew night and day without intermission from the east and south, and was so extremely oppressive, that hardly any of the party had an hour's repose during their stay. This heat continued, though not with the same intensity, until they reached their ground, in the plain of Hussein Abdal, where they were at length relieved by a refreshing shower, followed by a delightfully cool breeze. Their camp at Hussein Abdal, was pitched in a most picturesque spot, surrounded on every side by lofty mountains, and abounding in clear rivulets well replenished with fish, and in gardens, little indebted to culture, indeed, but productive and luxuriant. This place, though only five long marches distant from Cashmere, maintains no commercial or other intercourse with that celebrated region.

On the 9th of August, within one march of the banks of the Rauvee.—The gentlemen of the party were in the best health and spirits; and the proportion of sick among the Sepoys of the escort and the camp-followers was very inconsiderable.

The gentlemen of the British Embassy reached the left bank of the Rauvee on the 10th of September. Considering the period of the season, and the state of the country, they had made very rapid progress,—seldom less than from 12 to 15 miles in each day's march. During the last five marches, which they had made from the banks of the Acesines, they had passed through one continued sea of water, higher in general than the horses knees, and frequently coming over the saddle flaps.

The Rauvee (or Hydrotas) is described as a mere rivulet, when compared with the Hydaspes or Acesines. Its banks are low, and rather deficient in trees; but they are clothed with that rich mantle of verdure, for which the whole face of the Punjab is so remarkable. The breadth of the Rauvee had not been accurately ascertained, but appeared to be about 800 yards. The stream was by no means rapid; but was rendered turbid by the heavy rains, which, at that season, swept down the soil of the adjacent fields.

Mr. Elphinstone's party found only one solitary boat, at the ferry. They prevailed however, on the people, by dint of money and persuasion, to collect three others by the following day; and they expected in the course of three days more, to have all their equipage and reindeer transported to the opposite shore. From thence the body of the Embassy would move on by the direct road to Umrotofir, a distance of from 10 to 15 coss. The Envoy himself attended by a small party, proposed to set out on the 11th, on a visit to the city of Lahore.

An affray took place between the escort and the people of the country, at a pass near the river Jhyhm. The name of this pass is *Durre-u-Tuwurree*. It is formed by the bed of a river, situated between steep and rugged mountains, over-grown with a low jungle; and a fall of rain for a few days is sufficient to render it quite impracticable. As soon as the line had advanced to a certain distance within this pass, and had reached the boundaries of the territories possessed by two Seik chieftains, named *Partaub Sing* and *Oottum Sing*, several men from the adjoining villages appeared in a body on a commanding eminence to the right, and began to hurl down large stones on the people of the Embassy. Upon this, Captain Pitman, with a party of 20 Sepoys, began to ascend one of the adjacent hills, with the intention of opening a fire on the assailants, and driving them from their position. No sooner was this movement perceived by the villagers, than they loaded their matchlocks, and proceeded to occupy another eminence directly opposite to that which Captain Pitman had ascended; and the two parties began to fire upon each other, from their respective posts. The Seiks were heard at the

same time to halloo out from the hill, that they would allow the Embassy to pass unmolested, provided that they would pay them the chout. Meanwhile, Captain Pitman received a message from the Darrogah, stating, that a person had been dispatched to prevail upon the villagers to desist; but that they, refused to do so, until Captain Pitman also should stop his fire. On this, Captain Pitman ordered his party immediately to descend the hill, and the firing ceased. A chance shot however from one of the matchlocks of the assailants struck upon a rock, contiguous to the route of the Sepoys in their descent, and rebounding with considerable force, wounded Captain Pitman in the fleshy part of his arm. The ball being immediately extracted, and the wound dressed, it was not supposed that the accident would be attended with any serious consequences; with the exception of a poor camel-driver, who was shot through the body while standing in the pass, and died on the same evening, no other person sustained any injury in the course of this affair. Futeh Sing, the brother of Ootum Sing, shortly after arrived in camp, and was introduced to the Envoy. He represented the people who had been guilty of this outrage, as a body of Mussul Juts, from some of the neighbouring villages, and said that he himself had ascended the hill, and had been the means of stopping their fire. Some Seiks however had been observed among the assailants; and, it was generally suspected, that the whole was a concerted scheme among Ootum Sing and Portaub Sing's people, to extort money from the party. After this, however, some Seik troops were brought from a small mud fort on the right, belonging to Ootum Sing, and posted by Futeh Sing, along the hills contiguous to the line of march, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of similar acts of aggression. The Embassy then continued their march unmolested to Ghoru.

Mr. Elphinstone and the rest of the party were expected at Loodeanah, about the 28th. Their appearance, as Europeans, was sufficiently singular,—all of them wearing mus-tachioes, and some very long beards.

••• The remainder of this journey homewards was performed in security; as the Embassy quickly arrived on British ground. It is understood that the purposes of the government in projecting and expediting it were completely answered: and we hope, that the particulars of it as recorded by those officially employed, will in due time be communicated to the public, for the benefit of the literary world, and the information of general readers.

FLOWERS.

THE BEAUTIFUL TINT OF FLOWERS ACQUIRED BY THE SAME MEANS THAT PAINT THE RAINBOW.

Observed by Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson.

Nature exposes continually to our sight, the most wonderful effects of her skill, but conceals the process on which those effects depend. Those delicate colours which tinge the vermeil cheek of beauty, though often described as skin-deep, only, yet are not in fact, resident in the skin. When peeled off by accident, the skin is manifestly nothing more than a covering: and whether by its transparency it had permitted the delicate blue to be seen through it, or the roseate tint, or even the stronger crimson displayed by the lips,—it is, when examined, neither blue, nor roseate, nor crimson, nor in the smallest degree verging toward those hues. It defends the seat of these tints from the action of the air around them; and it moderates the reflections of light which those parts are adapted to exhibit. The same principle that constructs the rainbow, glows on the countenance of the fair, and triumphs in that modest suffusion which marks the maiden's blush.

One simple principle, infinitely diversified, displays the wisdom and power of the Creator: but we cannot manifest it *by dissection*, on every occasion. The productions of the vegetable world, as suffering least from violence, are selected by the observing in proof of these principles; and we know none among our philosophic enquirers, who have set this matter in a clearer light, than Mrs. Ibbetson; a lady to whose labours we were indebted for *Speculations on the Life and Mode of Nourishment of Plants*, in our sixth volume, page 1139.

Those who are in habits of observation, know that, the prismatic colours are discoverable in a thousand objects where only the practiced eye discerns, or even looks for them. Every feather has more or less of the same property as that which adorns the neck of the pigeon and the peacock. Even the wool of the sheep reflects the incident rays of light from the sun, in a state of separation. This property too, charms our eye, in the fleeting clouds; and in the atmosphere, when free from clouds, and in a state of tranquillity,

as the sun descends to a proper angle in an evening. Mr. Whiston observed, that there ought always to be a rainbow round about the sun; but the brightness of the luminary obscured it from the organ of vision. This observation may be, to a certain degree, verified, by noticing the tints on reflections of thin flying clouds in shallow water, such as the small pools, formed by rain in our pathways:—under favourable circumstances, a complete circle may be discovered. These, however extensive, are all branches from the same great principle, the reflection and refraction of light:—but we return to the immediate subject of this article, the wonderful provision of nature, for imparting to flowers, that infinite variety of vivid colours, which can never be sufficiently admired.

The petals of flowers owe none of their beauty to the colour that paints them, which is, when drawn off, *dull and dead*: nor do they owe their brilliant tints to the *skin* that covers them: but the greatest part of their loveliness is derived from the *bubbles of water*, that compose their pabulum. Receiving the sun's rays they are enlivened and brightened by the reflection and refraction, from those *drops of water*, and from that spot of light seen in every bubble of water, and striking to the focus underneath them; by which means the whole flower would at times be a blaze of light, had not nature, to soften it, covered the petal with an upper and under skin, which curtails their diamond-like rays, and leaves them only a lightness and beauty unequalled. Uncovered they would resemble the rainbow formed by the same means (though coloured by the division of light): but, shaded as they are with a *gauze-like matter*, they acquire a more chastened tint, and are equally delightful, without being oppressive to the sight. It must be remembered, that I treat only of flowers which have *regular* petals, and touch not on the *cryptogamia*, or any that possess not those direct parts.

Most thin petals, have, like the rose, when its upper surface is peeled off and examined, an extremely thin skin, in which are tiny bladders of pink liquid, woven in a sort of *gauze-like texture*. But when this is taken off, it displays a pabulum of white or rather water bubbles, to which nature (to lessen the brightness), has added two circular white lines, which give a tenderness to the pink, impossible to describe. The common violet is formed in the same manner; but the darker colour and thicker skin, lessen the sparkling of the water.

To prove that bubbles of water are the cause of the beauty that flowers generally transmit, either in vivid flashes, or tender tints, to the retina; take the dulllest colour that was ever painted, and filling a small glass bubble with water, let the rays of the sun fall through it on the colour, and it will become the brightest and most beautiful imaginable; and exactly resemble the tint of flowers.

The moist petal is so filled with water, that it only excites our astonishment how such a thin gauze-like matter can contain such a quantity of liquor; and yet the flower reposes on the hand without wetting it.

But to show, that some of our flowers may owe their beauty to other contrivances beside water, I shall name a plant common in the fields, which greatly adorns them, and is known by the vulgar name of *butterflower*, the *ranunculus*. The petals appear to be varnished; but this arises from a powder, which exactly resembles calcined magnesia, and lies between the pabulum and upper skin.

To try the effect, I got a quantity of extremely small glass bubbles of water blown for me, and placed them as in a petal—in rows. Although infinitely larger, yet they appeared a petal extremely magnified. I then covered them with a gauze, painted to represent the flower, and truly did it imitate the sort of brightness and brilliancy it was intended to represent.

METEORIC STONES.

ESTIMATE OF THE HEIGHT, VELOCITY, AND MAGNITUDE OF THE METEOR, THAT EXPLODED OVER WESTON, IN CONNECTION, DECEMBER 14, 1807.

By Nathaniel Bowditch, A. M. A. A. S. and Member of the Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia.

The observations made on what was then called, “a Shower of Meteoric Stones,” at Weston in North America, included many particulars, of which we gave an account in our fifth volume, page 113. That meteor having been noticed by several persons at various distances from its course, has afforded sufficient data for estimating its magnitude, its velocity, its colour, or general appearance, and its continued progress, as to its main body;—the shower which fell, being a partial diminution, not an entire destruction of it. It was about *eighteen miles high* in the atmosphere; it therefore was no production of this earth. Its mass, was *fifty*,

or a hundred tons, perhaps more;—but, allowance must be made for the diameter of a luminous body, appearing to the eye greater than it really is.—It was luminous by its heat: so that being seen to advantage during the darkness before morning twilight, it was clearly distinguished; whereas, had it fallen in bright day-light, it might have passed almost unnoticed. We remember, however, that the famous meteor (of which Mr. Sandby published a print, as seen from Windsor terrace), was luminous in open day, and might justly be deemed rather of a *white* heat, than *red-hot*. The article in the American volume, from which we have extracted it, is connected with scientific but intricate calculations: these we have omitted, as not equally interesting to all our readers.

Some time after the appearance of the meteor, I went with Mr. Pickering to Mrs. Gardner's house in Wenham, where she had observed the phenomenon. She informed us, that on the morning of the fourteenth of December, 1807, when she rose, she went toward the window of her chamber, which looks to the westward, for the purpose of observing the weather, according to her invariable practice for many years past. The sky was clear, except a few thin clouds in the west. It was past day-break, and by estimation about half an hour before sunrise, or seven o'clock. The meteor was immediately observed just over the southern part of the barn in her farm-yard, nearly in front of the window; its disc was well defined, and it resembled the moon so much, that, unprepared as Mrs. Gardner's mind was for a phenomenon of that nature, she was not at first aware, that it was not the moon, till she perceived it in motion, when her first reflection (to use her own words) was—*where is the moon going to?* The reflection however was hardly made, when she corrected herself, and with her eye followed the body with the closest attention throughout its whole course. It moved in a direction nearly parallel to the horizon, and disappeared behind a cloud to the northward of the house of Samuel Blanchard, Esq. The true azimuth of the south part of the barn from the place of observation is N. $107^{\circ} 53'$ W. its altitude $3^{\circ} 25'$. The top part of the building is horizontal. The azimuth of Mr. Blanchard's house, is N. $148^{\circ} 22'$ W. These buildings were useful in determining nearly the limits of the azimuths of the meteor.

The azimuths were obtained by observing with an excellent theodolite, the difference of

the azimuths of the sun and object, and finding the sun's azimuth by his observed altitude. The same method was made use of in obtaining the azimuths of the meteor. The angular elevation of the meteor above the horizon, appeared always greater than that of the barn $3^{\circ} 25'$, and less than that of a tree in front of the window, along the branches of which the meteor ranged; the altitude of the top of this tree was $7^{\circ} 10'$. These fixed objects served to determine the altitude of the meteor, which is the most important element in the calculation, to a considerable degree of accuracy. After the theodolite was carefully adjusted, Mrs. Gardner directed the telescope attached to the instrument, towards that part of the heavens where she first saw the meteor; the true azimuth was N. $106^{\circ} 54' 54''$ W. Altitude $5^{\circ} 50' 40''$. The azimuth of a second place where it was seen was N. $117^{\circ} 35' 54''$ W. Altitude as before. The azimuth of a third place was N. $132^{\circ} 15' 54''$ W. Altitude $5^{\circ} 29' 40''$. The azimuth of the place of disappearance was N. $144^{\circ} 33' 54''$ W. Altitude $4^{\circ} 1' 40''$. All these azimuths fall within the limits mentioned above, but the two last are undoubtedly too great.

Mrs. Gardner supposed the meteor to have been visible about half a minute. In its progress it was occasionally obscured by thin broken clouds, which intercepted the view of it several times. No train of light was observed to accompany it. Its velocity did not appear to be so great as that of shooting stars. Its colour was more vivid than that of the moon.

From the places of the meteor its course was about S. 7° W; in a direction nearly parallel to the surface of the earth, and at the height of about eighteen miles. These points appear to be ascertained to a considerable degree of accuracy. The time elapsed between the disappearance of the meteor, and hearing the three loud reports at Weston, which according to the estimates of different observers, was at least sixty seconds, serves in a degree to confirm the accuracy of the estimated altitude of the meteor. For the velocity of sound being 1142 feet per second, the distance corresponding to 60 seconds is $60 \times 1142 = 68520$ feet, or thirteen miles nearly: consequently the height must have exceeded 13 miles.

At the first appearance of the meteor at Rutland, it was elevated at least 8° above the horizon of Weston: and at its disappearance at Weston, was above 5° above the horizon of Rutland.

As it was seen by Judge Wheeler and Mr. Page quite near the horizon, it must have been observed at both places from the time of the first Rutland observation till its disappearance.

ance at Weston. The distance of the point where the meteor was then situate, is found to be 107 miles in a straight line, and the distance really passed over by the body while visible, must have exceeded that quantity. The whole duration of the appearance of the meteor, as estimated by Mr. Page and Judge Wheeler, was about 30 seconds, which would make its velocity about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per second, by both observations. In a similar manner the distance passed over, while visible at Wenham, was about 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and if the duration of its appearance was 30 seconds, as Mrs. Gardner estimated it, the velocity corresponding, would be $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per second; this would have been more than doubled if the extreme azimuths at Wenham, had been made use of without correction. From these results it appears probable that the velocity of the meteor exceeded three miles per second. We may form an idea of the greatness of this velocity, by observing that it is fourteen times as swift as the motion of sound, and nearly as great as that of a satellite revolving about the earth at the same distance, and if a body were projected in a vertical direction with about double the velocity (the air being supposed not to resist) it would proceed beyond the sphere of the earth's attraction.

The observations that were made, serve however to prove, that the body was much larger than the whole mass of stones that fell near Weston, as will be evident from the following calculations. Mr. Page supposed the apparent diameter of the body to be about one quarter part of that of the moon, or about 8'. The greatest observed distance of the meteor from Rutland was 162 miles, the least 57 miles. The diameter of the meteor corresponding to those distances and the angle 8' are nearly $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; and, by this observation, the real diameter of the meteor must fall between those limits. Judge Wheeler supposed the apparent diameter to be half or two thirds of that of the moon, or between 16' and 24'. The least distance of the meteor from Weston was 20 miles, the greatest 113 miles. The least diameter corresponding to the distance of 20 miles and angle 16' is $\frac{1}{11}$ of a mile, or rather 491 feet; the greatest diameter corresponding to the distance 113 miles, and angle 24' is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, so that the limits furnished by this observation are nearly $\frac{1}{11}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Mrs. Gardner supposed the diameter to be equal to that of the moon, or 32'; this, with the extreme distances at Wenham, 124 and 167 miles, furnish the limits $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This last estimate exceeds the others considerably; this may be owing in part to the smallness of the altitude of the object, which probably made it appear larger than it would otherwise have done, from the same cause which makes the moon appear largest

when near the horizon. *The least of all the limits of the diameter of the meteor is 491 feet.* A body of this magnitude and of the same specific gravity as the stone that fell at Weston (which weighed about 225 pounds to a cubic foot) would contain a quantity of matter exceeding in weight, six millions of tons. If the specific gravity were the same as that of the air at the surface of the earth, the quantity of matter would exceed two thousand tons; and if the specific gravity were the same as that of the air at the height of the meteor (which by the usual rule for barometrical measurements is about $\frac{1}{14}$ th part of that at the surface of the earth) the quantity of matter would exceed fifty tons. Either of these estimates exceeds by far the weight of the whole mass that fell near Weston, which, by the accounts published, does not appear to have been greater than half a ton, and would not form a sphere of two feet diameter of the same specific gravity as the stone, as was observed by professor Day, in this valuable paper on the origin of meteoric stones. A sphere of this diameter, seen at the distance of the meteor from Wenham, would hardly be visible without the assistance of a telescope, since its apparent diameter would not exceed two thirds of a second. These reasons seem strongly to favour the opinion, that by far the greater part of the mass continued on its course without falling to the earth, and the gradual disappearance of the meteor, as observed by Judge Wheeler, is agreeable to this hypothesis.

As it is but within a few years, that observations of these meteors have been carefully made, we have not yet sufficient data for a well grounded theory of their nature and origin; none that has yet been proposed is free from difficulties. The greatness of the mass of the Weston meteor does not accord either with the supposition of its having been formed in our atmosphere, or projected from a volcano of the earth or moon; and the striking uniformity of all the masses, that have fallen at different places and times (which indicates a common origin) does not, if we reason from the analogy of the planetary system, altogether agree with the supposition, that such bodies are satellites of the earth.

We remit to mathematicians the examination of those calculations by which the height and dimensions of this object is ascertained, as stated in the original. They appear to us, on a cursory inspection, to be well entitled to attention, and to be sufficiently justified by fact:—but never before, we suppose, was the danger to which a house, or even a town may be exposed, from such a cause, so evident, as from this description of a mass containing many hundred tons of heated and obdurate matter, and moving with such surprising velocity.

THE NEW COCK-PIT.

The Cock, that is the Trumpet to the Morn,
Doth, with his lofty and shrill-sounding Throat,
Awake the God of Day ;—and, at his Warning,
Whether in Sea or Fire, in Earth or Air,
The extravagant and erring Spirit hies
To his Confine.

Yet look up ; behold !

That you in Pity may dissolve to Dew !

SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,

On passing through Westminster, with a friend, the other day, I could not help anticipating the different appearance which that part of the town would soon exhibit, and observing the rapid progress made in the improvements of cleansing, beautifying, &c. Among other things, we were much surprised with the appearance of a new edifice, which, from its architecture and form, we mistook for a chapel of ease to the extensive parish in which it is erected. But while we were applauding the piety and liberality of the founders, judge what was our astonishment and indignation when, on enquiry and examination, we found this noble pile was about to be dedicated to the disgraceful and barbarous amusement of Cock Fighting ; and that a large sum of money (which might have been the means of protecting and succouring some hundreds of our fellow-countrymen that are now lingering in foreign prisons—or might have been employed in a thousand other good ways) has been shamefully squandered, by our *British Youth of Fashion*, to torture and destroy what was, most assuredly, only lent for our use, and what we ought not to abuse ; so evidently contrary is it to the dignified laws of Humanity and Religion, to delight in the sufferings of innocent victims.

We were, only a short time since, congratulating ourselves and the public on the demolition of that disgraceful nuisance, the *Cock-Pit Royal*, in St. James's Park, and now we find, instead of demolition, it has only been suspended,—to become trebly obnoxious. It is most sincerely to be hoped that the inhabitants of the ancient and respectable city of Westminster, will not quietly submit to see such horrid cruelties practised under, as it were, the very sanctuary of their vene-

rable Abbey, dedicated to the Divinity. The city of Westminster has, hitherto, been foremost in petitioning for redress of injuries of all sorts ; they are now called upon, in a double capacity, to redress those of helpless animals ; and, by becoming the champions of Humanity, they will fulfil their duties to themselves and to their God.

Trusting, Sir, that you will not fail to join me in reprobating this disgraceful attempt at re-establishing so odious and brutal an amusement, for the superior intellects of some of our example-setting nobility, and resting in the hope, that the magistracy may interfere, to rescue from the fangs of pitiless cruelty, the beautiful "bird of dawning," as our immortal bard denominates him,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

ELIZA.

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If we had not been so forcibly addressed by our amiable correspondent, whose appeal in this cause, does her so much honour, and which so well becomes her sex ; yet, as "The ANIMALS' FRIEND," we should have felt it our duty to have avowed our public detestation of the renewal of this horrible pastime ;—and, as a farther illustration of the subject, beg to recommend to our readers an extract from a very useful little book, lately published, entitled "A Companion to the Almanack," by John Audley.

"A most barbarous practice has prevailed in some places on Shrove Tuesday, of throwing at cocks, with sticks, called swingels. The poor animals are staked to the ground, and the owners of them have a certain sum of money for so many throws. This cruel custom prevailed at Cambridge, some years ago ; but is now laid aside. Mr. Brand remarks, in his improved edition of *Bourne's Popular Antiquities*: "To the credit of our northern manners, the barbarous sport of throwing at cocks, on Shrove Tuesday, is now out of this country ;" but he adds from Mr. Pegge, that "monstrous barbarity the *Battle-Royal*, and *Welch Main* still conti-

* And at other places, where we have had the dreadful mortification of witnessing it.—Editor.

† The Welch main consists, we will suppose of 16 pair of cocks, of these the 16 conquerors are pitted a second time—the 8 conquerors a third time—the four conquerors a fourth time—and lastly the 2 conquerors the fifth time ; so that, incredible barbarity ! ! 31 Cocks are sure to be most inhumanly murdered, for the sport and pleasure, the noise and nonsense, the pro-

" "nue to be in full force amongst us."
 "Cock-fighting has been called a *Royal Diversion*. The Cock-pit at Whitehall, was erected by Henry VIII. Much to the credit of Cromwell, it was prohibited by one of his own Acts, March 31, 1654."

As an instance of the crimes against humanity to which this barbarous *diversion* leads, we adduce an instance that we *hope* is singular:—but who will assure us that our hope is not founded in error?—Suffice it for us to remark at present that we knew the subject of the following melancholy history, and though we were not present at the tremendous catastrophe, yet we well remember the impression the recital of it then made on our minds, and that we were never inclined to doubt its authenticity; which we believe has never since been contested.

"Died April 4, 1789, at Tottenham, John Ardesoif, Esq. a young man of large fortune, and in the splendour of his horses and carriages rivalled by few country gentlemen. His table was that of hospitality, where it may be said he sacrificed too much to conviviality. Mr. Ardesoif was very fond of Cock-fighting; and had a favourite cock, upon which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he laid upon this cock he lost, which so enraged him, that he had the bird tied to a spit, and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable animal were so affecting, that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere; which so enraged Mr. Ardesoif, that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared he would kill the first man who interposed. But, in the midst of his passionate asseverations, he fell down dead upon the spot! ! !"

But to return to Cock-fighting merely—Lord Erskine has very nobly opposed himself to this, as well as to other nefarious practices, in his Speech, and in the Bill he had framed upon it, for the Relief of the Dumb Creation, in certain cases. And we have, at every practicable opportunity, expressed, and shall continue to express, our heart-felt hope, that a Bill may be brought into such shape as to obtain the support of Government,

fane cursing and swearing of those who have the effrontery to call themselves, with all these bloody doings, and with all this impiety about them, Christians, nay, what with many is a superior and distinct character, men of Benevolence and Morality.

consistently with what is due to every measure that is to be sanctioned by the Legislature.

As to the fallacious argument that certain animals are stimulated by natural instinct to mutual annoyance, it should be remembered, that where they once encounter each other, by accident or casual intercourse—*naturally*; they are, an hundred times *compelled* to make war upon one another—*UNNATURALLY*.—Nothing, therefore, can be more futile than to derive an argument from the *natural* propensities of these animals.

To such, however, as are advocates for this absurd kind of reasoning, we would recommend an attentive perusal of an excellent Discourse, preached annually at Workingham, in Berkshire; with Fitzosborne's Letters; and Sir William Jones's "Asiatic Researches;" likewise to the general arguments, and the following passage in particular, in a recent publication,† containing questions in point.

But wherefore force thy slaves, whilst life remains,

To wreak upon themselves superfluous pains?

Why, ere they fall, for thy diurnal food,

Are they *compell'd* to shed each other's blood?

Yet, here, thou call'st wrong'd Nature in defence;

The battle *her's* you say: O vile pretence!

Does she, like Man, enjoy this conflict dire?

Is it for Nature's pastime they expire?

Does she, who kindly to their rage deny'd

Death's fell artillery, which men provide,

Partake the ecstasy their pangs impart,

When thus ensnar'd, they pierce each other's heart?

* * * * *

Whenever these questions shall be *satisfactorily* answered, we may, perhaps, become subscribers to, and patrons of, the new In-human Society. But, in the mean time, returning to our point, we are fully of opinion with the author of the foregoing lines, that,

HAD NATURE form'd them thus to close their life,
 In deep Antipathy's instinctive strife,
 She would, herself, have arm'd them for the war,
 Beyond the arching bill and pointed spur;
 With harder weapons fenc'd the Cock's proud heel,

And giv'n the angry BULL a horn of steel.

† The "*Lower World*; or, *Animal Creation*." By Mr. Pratt. For an account of which, vide *Literary Panorama*, Vol. V. page 276.

THE GATHERER.

No. XXV.

I am but a Gatherer and Disposer of other Men's
Stuff.—*Wotton.*

Ancient British Revels No. 2.

We again request the attention of our readers to the popular entertainments of the City of London. If we may credit the honest chronicler who is our present authority, they were beneficial as well as delightful. We give no opinion on his etymology or derivation of the term *bone-fire*; but if neighbours "before at controversie, were by the labours of others reconciled," on such occasions, we may allow the descriptive propriety of the appellation *bone* (good) without severe critical scrutiny. If our author had restricted these kind offices to the evening of Midsummer day, we might have suggested an enquiry into the antiquity of this custom; and whether we had not in it traces of some remains of the *Bel-tein* of the original Britons, which was commemorated at that season: but as he says it was usual on the evenings of festival days, it should seem to be referable rather to the prevalence of the Christian temper, than of the Druid ritual. The station of their tables, laden with "meats and drinckes plentifully"—in the streets, with the invitation to neighbours and passengers to partake, cannot escape the reader's attention.

On the pageants displayed by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, we drop a single remark—each had his "*giant*:"—so that there were *three giants* in the united procession. What was the nature of this city pageant? was it a living man, selected for his stature; or an artificial man, an ensign of city dignity, and state?—was it peculiar to these city officers?—and if so, are not the renowned Gog and Magog, the present giants of Guildhall, memorials *ex officio* of those processionary wights, and placed in the Town-Hall of the corporation, with greater propriety than has hitherto been acknowledged? If *giants* were as necessary appendages of state to civic dignitaries, as *dwarfs* were to courtiers—and why not?—then have these ancient figures better pretensions to their stations than many have supposed. The origin of this custom, could it be traced, might be found amusing. That the gigantic figure alluded to Saxon times, and perhaps to some (cham-

pion?) event of those times interesting to the City of London, is very credible. One would hope, that it affords no support to the story of the wicker giant, and the cruelty exercised on its prisoners: which may pass for either an allegory of the justice distributed at a general assize of the legislature in Saxon times; or rather as an absolute fiction.

In the months of June and July, on the vigils of festival days, and on the same festival days in the evenings, after the sun-setting, there were usually made bone-fires in the streets, every man bestowing wood or labour towards them. The wealthier sort also before their doores, neere to the said bonefires, would set out tables on the vigils, furnished with sweete bread, and good drinke, and on the festival days with meats and drinckes plentifully, whereunto they would invite their neighbours and passengers also to sit, and be merry with them in great familiarity, praying God for his benefits bestowed on them. These were called bonefires, as well of amity amongst neighbours, that being before at controversie, were there by the labours of others reconciled, and made of bitter enemies loving friends; as also for the vertue that a great fire hath, to purge the infection of the ayre.

On the vigil of Saint John Baptist, and on Saint Peter and Paul the Apostles, every mans doore being shadowed with greene birch, long fennel, Saint John's wort, orpin, white lillies, and such like, garnished upon with garlands of beautifull flowers, had also lamps of glasse, with oyle burning in them all the night; some hung out branches of iron curiously wrought, containing hundreds of lamps lighted at once, which made a goodly shew, namely in new Fish-street, Thames-street, &c. Then had ye besides the standing watches, all in bright harnesse, in every ward and street of this city and suburbs, a marching watch, that passed through the principall streets thereof, to wit, from the little Conduit by Pauls gate, through West Cheape, by the Stocks, through Cornhill, by Leadenhall to Aldgate, then backe down Fen-Church street, by Grasse-Church, about Grasse-Church Conduit, and up Grasse-Church street into Cornhill, and through it into West Cheape again, and so broke up. The whole way ordered for this marching watch, extended to 3200. taylors' yards of assize, for the furniture whereof with lights, there were appointed 700. cressets, 500. of them being found by the companies, the other 200. by the chamber of London. Besides the which lights, every Constable in London, in number more than 240. had his cresset: the charge of every cresset was in light two shillings foure pence,

and every cresset had 2 men, one to beare or hold it, another to beare a bag with light, and to serve it : so that the poore men pertaining to the cressets, taking wages, besides that every one had a strawen hat, with a badge painted, and his breakfast in the morning, amounted in number to almost 2000. The marching watch contained in number 2000. men, part of them being old Souldiers, of skill to be Captaines, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Corporals, &c. Wiffilers, Drummers, and Fifes, Standard and Ensigne-bearers, Sword-players, Trumpeters on horsebacke, Demilaunces on great horses, gunners with hand-gons, or halfe hakes, archers in cotes of white fustian, signed on the brest and backe, with the armes of the City, their bowes bent in their hands, with sheaves of arrowes by their sides, pike-men in bright corslets, burganets, &c. holbards, the like billmen in almaine rivets, and aprens of mayle in great number.

There were also divers pageants, morris-dancers, constables, the one halfe which was 120. on St. Iohn's eve, and the other halfe on St. Peter's eve, in bright harnesses, some over-guilt, and every one a jorinet of scarlet thereupon and a chaine of gold, his hench-man following him, his minstrels before him, and his cresset light passing by him : the waytes of the city, the Maiors officers, for his guard before him, all in a livery of worsted or say jackets, party coloured, the Maior himself wel mounted on horsebacke, the sword-bearer before him in faire armour, well mounted also, the Maiors footmen, and the like torch-bearers about him : hench-men twaine, upon great stirring horses following him. The Sheriffes watches came one after the other in like order, but not so large in number as the Maior's : for where the Maior had besides his giant three pageants, each of the Sheriffes had besides their giants, but two pageants ; each their morrice-dance, and one hench-man, their officers in jackets of worsted, or say, party-coloured, differing from the Maiors, and each from other, but having harnessed men a great many, &c.

This Midsummer watch was thus accustomed yeerely time out of minde, untill the yeere 1539.

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Badges: Retainers.
Tempora mutantur.

An act of parliament has lately removed as signs of servitude, the badges marking relation to superiors, which former ages considered as implying protection and honour. The liveries (party-coloured) worn by the mayor's and sheriffs' attendants, in the foregoing extract, were tokens denoting the attachment of the wearers to those superiors whose colours they wore ; and they were usually of the same colours, as those which

formed the principals in the arms of their masters. These party-coloured jackets if worn by the footmen of our present city magistrates would be deemed uncouth ; yet they really are no more monstrous, than other attendants on city pageants : the man in armour, or the bear-skin dresses of the skimmers' company :—the gothic tufted robes of the clerks of city companies ; or of those who still continue to cry "*Manger!*"—as an invitation to commons in term time, in our inns of court.

But not all who were thus distinguished were *servants*, strictly speaking : many were *retainers* : a distinction justly made by Mr. Douce in his *Illustrations of Shakespeare*. He says,

"The custom of clothing persons in liveries and badges was not confined to menial servants. Another class of men called *retainers*, who appear to have been of no small importance among our ancestors, were habited in a similar manner. They were a sort of servants, not residing in the master's house like other menial domestics, but attending occasionally for the purpose of ostentation, and retained by the annual donation of a livery consisting of a hat or hood, a badge, and a suit of clothes. As they were frequently kept for the purpose of maintaining quarrels and committing other excesses, it became necessary to impose heavy penalties on the offenders, both masters and retainers. In process of time they were *licensed*. Strype complains of the too great indulgence of Queen Mary in this respect. "*She granted,*" says he, "*more by half in her short five years than her sister and successor in thirteen.*" For in all that time there were but fifteen licences of retainer granted, whereas Queen Mary had granted nine and thirty. She was more liberal also in yielding the number of retainers to each person, which sometimes amounted to *two hundred*. Whereas Queen Elizabeth never yielded above *an hundred* to any person of the greatest quality, and that rarely too. But Bishop Gardiner began that ill example, who retained *two hundred men* : whereas under Queen Elizabeth the Duke of Norfolk retained but *an hundred* ; and Parker Archbishop of Canterbury, but *forty*."

"Nor did these retainers always consist of men of low condition. The entertaining author of a book entitled *A health to the gentlemanly profession of serving men, or the serving man's comfort*, 1598, 4to, has certainly alluded to them in the following curious passage, wherein he is consoling the objects of his labour. "*Amongst what sort of people should then this serving man be sought for? Even the duke's sonne preferred page to the prince, the earle's seconde sonne attendant upon the duke, the knight's seconde sonne the earle's servant, the esquire's sonne to weare the knight's liverye, and the gentleman's sonne the esquire's serving man: yea*

I know at this day, gentlemen younger brothers, that wears their elder brother's *blew coate* and badge, attending him with as reverend regard and dutiful obedience, as if he were their prince or sovereigne."

The excellent old ballad of *Time's alteration*, has the following illustrative stanza of the coats and badges in question :

" The nobles of our land
Were much delighted then,
To have at their command
A crew of lusty men ;
Which by their coats were known
Of tawny, red or blue,
With crests on their sleeves shown,
When this old cap was new."

Error of Mr. Douce : Eleven and Twenty.

While Mr. Douce's book is under the GATHERER'S hand, he begs leave to correct an evident and somewhat gross error committed by that gentleman in explaining a passage in the *Taming of the Shrew* : it stands thus in his first volume, p. 340.

TRA. That teacheth tricks *eleven and twenty* long.

We have here a very uncommon and perhaps unique expression ; but it seems to mean no more than that the tricks were of an extraordinary kind. *Eleven and twenty* is the same as *eleven score*, which signified a great length or number as applied to the exertions of a few, or even of a single person. Thus in the old ballad of *The low country soldier*,

" Myself and seven more
We fought *eleven score*."

" *Eleven times twenty*," had certainly marked *eleven score* ; but "*eleven and twenty*," is clearly *one-and-thirty* : and the allusion to the game at cards known under that name, which he who first counts that number of pips wins, is characteristic enough in a serving man, like Tranio (though disguised), who means to say in covert language, Petruchio is as complete a master in the art of taming a shrew, as some professors of gaming are, in the art of obtaining *one-and-thirty*, at cards.

VINDICATION OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE ASIATIC WOMEN.

BY MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. IX. page 483.]

One day, in a certain company, the conversation turned upon Liberty, in respect of which the English consider their own customs the most perfect in the world. An English lady, addressing herself to me, observed, that the women of Asia have no

liberty at all, but live like slaves, without honour and authority, in the houses of their husbands ; and she censured the men for their unkindness, and the women, also, for submitting to be so undervalued. However much I attempted, by various ways, to undeceive her (and in truth, said I, the case is exactly the reverse, it is the European women who do not possess so much power), yet it did not bring conviction to her mind. She, however, began to waver in her own opinion ; and falling into doubt, requested of me to write something on the subject, the purport of which she might comprehend at one view, and be enabled to distinguish truth from falsehood. Since the same wrong opinion is deeply rooted in the minds of all other Europeans, and has been frequently before this, held forth, I considered it necessary to write a few lines concerning the privileges of the female sex, as established, both by law and custom, in Asia and in Europe ; omitting whatever was common to both, and noticing what is principally peculiar to each, in the manner of comparison, that the distinction may be more easily made, and the real state of the case become evident to those capable of discernment.

It must be first laid down as a general maxim, that, in social order, respect to the rules of equity and politeness, and forbearance from injury, is a necessary condition ; for, otherwise, the liberty of one would be destructive of the liberty of another : thus, if a person be at liberty to do with his own house what may endanger the safety of his neighbour's, this must be in direct opposition to the liberty of that neighbour ; or if, in order to free himself from the inconveniences of the hot weather, he should visit his friends in his dressing-gown or night-shirt, although it would be ease and liberty to him, yet it would be sowing the seeds of ill-breeding : therefore the observance of these rules is essential.

Those things which make the liberty of the Asiatic women appear less than that of the Europeans, are, in my opinion, six.

The first is, " The little intercourse with men, and concealment from view," agreeably to law and their own habits ; and this is the chief of these six ; for it has been the cause of those false notions entertained by the European women, that the inclination of the Asiatic women leads them to walk out in the streets and market-places, but that their husbands keep them shut up, and set guards over the door. It may be here observed, that the advantages of this *little intercourse*, which prevents all the evils arising from the admittance of strangers, and affords so much time for work and useful employments, are so very manifest, that they need not be enlarged upon ; and besides, the prac-

tice, in London, of keeping the doors of the houses shut, and the contemptible condition of the Dutch at the Cape, are sufficient proofs. Notwithstanding this, the custom of the intercourse of the sexes is allowed in England, and it is owing both to the force of virtue and good manners generally to be found in the English, and to the apprehension of other greater inconveniences, the chief of which are four, as here mentioned, and whose effects are not felt in Asia. *One of these* is, the high price of things, and the small number of servants and rooms; for were there a separate house and table, and equipage for the wife, the expense would be too great to be borne; and therefore, of necessity, both husband and wife eat their food, with their guests, in one place, sleep together in the same chamber, and cannot avoid being always in each other's company; contrary to the custom in Asia, where, by reason of the cheapness of work, the women have separate apartments for themselves, and have not to make their time and convenience suit that of their husbands; and when their particular friends are with them, they do not desire their husband's company for several days, but send his victuals to him in the *murdannah* (or male apartments); and, in like manner, when the husband wishes to be undisturbed, he eats and sleeps in the *murdannah*.

A second cause is, "The coldness of this climate, which requires exercise and walking, and the husband to sleep in the same bed with his wife; but concealment from view is incompatible with walking; and as for the second case, another cause is the want of room; for, otherwise, it is the natural disposition of mankind, when under distress and affliction of mind, to wish frequently for privacy and unrestraint, and sleep in a room alone."

A third cause is, "The people here being all of one kind;" for, in this kingdom, placed in a corner of the globe, where there is no coming and going of foreigners, the intercourse of the sexes is not attended with the consequences of a corruption of manners, as in Asia, where people of various nations dwell in the same city; and to allow the women such a liberty there, where there is such danger of corruption, would be an encroachment upon the liberty of the men, which (as shown in the beginning) is contrary to justice; and that a corruption of manners must ensue, where various kinds of people mix together, is too evident to require demonstration. Before the Musselmans entered Hindustan, the women did not conceal themselves from view; and even yet, in all the Hindu villages, it is not customary: and it is well known how inviolable the Hindus reserve their own customs, and how obsti-

nately they are attached to them; but now, so rigidly do the women in the great towns observe this practice of concealment from view, that the bride does not even show herself to her father-in-law, and the sister comes but seldom into the presence of her brother.

A fourth cause is, "The necessity which the European women have to acquire experience in the affairs of the world, and in learning various arts, on account of the duty that belongs to them, to take part in their husband's business," which experience could not be obtained by keeping in concealment: whereas the duties of the Asiatic women, consisting only in having the custody of the husband's property, and bringing up the children, they have no occasion for such experience, or for laying aside their own custom of concealment. What has been just said, was to show that the Asiatic women have no necessity to expose their persons; but it must also be observed, that they have many reasons for preferring privacy. One is, the love of leisure, and repose from the fatigue of motion: a second is, the desire of preserving their honour, by not mixing with the vulgar, nor suffering the insults of the low and rude, who are always passing along the streets; a feeling in common with the wives of European noblemen, who, to preserve their dignity, are never seen walking in the streets; and also with ladies in private life, who when walking out at night, and even in the day, are always attended by a male friend or servant to protect them. The notions which the European women have, that the women of Asia never see a man's face but their husband's, and are debarred from all amusement and society, proceed entirely from misinformation. They can keep company with their husband and father's male relations, and with old neighbours and domestics; and, at meals, there are always many men and women of this description present; and they can go in their palankeens to the houses of their relations, and of ladies of their own rank, even although the husbands are unacquainted; and also walk in gardens, after strangers are excluded; and they can send for musicians and dancers, to entertain them at their own houses; and they have many other modes of amusement besides these mentioned.

The second is, "The privilege of the husband, by law, to marry several wives." This, to the European women, seems a grievous oppression; and they hold those very cheap who submit to it. But, in truth, the cause of this law and custom is the nature of the female sex themselves, which separates them from the husband, the several last months of pregnancy and time of suckling; and besides these, the Asiatic women have many other

times for being separate from their husbands. This privilege not being allowed by the English law, is indeed a great hardship upon the English husbands; whereas the Asiatic law, permitting polygamy, does the husband justice, and wrongs not the wife; for the honour of the first and equal wife is not affected by it; those women who submit to marry with a married man, not being admitted into the society of ladies, as they are never of high or wealthy families, no man of honour ever allowing his daughter to make such a marriage. The mode in which these other wives live is this: they who are of a genteel extraction, have a separate house for themselves, like kept mistresses in England; and they who are not, live in the house of the equal wife, like servants, and the husband at times conveys himself to them in a clandestine manner. Besides, these wives cannot invade any of the rights of the equal wife; for, although they and their children are, by law, equally entitled to inheritance, yet, since the equal wife never marries without a very large dowry settled upon her, all that the husband leaves goes to the payment of this dowry, and nothing remains for his heirs. The opinion that the men of Asia have generally three or four wives, is very ill founded, for, in common, they have only one; out of a thousand, there will be fifty persons, perhaps, who have from one to two, and ten out of these who have more than two. The fear of the bad consequences of polygamy makes men submit with patience to the times of separation from the equal wife, as much the better way; for, *from what I know, IT IS EASIER TO LIVE WITH TWO TIGRESSES THAN TWO WIVES.*

The third is, "The power of divorce being in the hands of the husband." This is ordained by law, but not practised; for if a great offence be the motive to divorce a wife, and if it be proved against her, she receives punishment by order of the magistrate, or from the husband, with the concurrence of all her relations; and if the offence be of a trivial nature, such as a difference of temper and unsociability, the husband punishes her, by leaving the female apartments, and living in his own. But the reason for divorce being at the will of the husband, lies in the very justice of the law, and the distinction of the male sex over the female, on account of the greater share they take in the management of the world; for all the laborious work falls to their lot, such as carrying heavy burthens, going to war, repulsing enemies, &c. and the women generally spend their lives in repose and quiet. Nevertheless, if the wife establishes a criminal offence against the husband, such as an unfair distribution of his time among his wives, or a diminution of the necessities

of life, she can obtain a divorce in spite of him.

The fourth is, "The little credit the law attaches to the evidence of women in Asia;" for, in a court of justice, every fact is proved by the testimony of two men; but if women be the witnesses, four are required. This does not arise from the superiority of the one over the other, but it is founded upon the little experience and knowledge women possess, and the fickleness of their dispositions.

The fifth is, "The Asiatic women having to leave off going to balls and entertainments, and wearing showy dresses and ornaments, after their husband's death." This is owing to their great affection for their husband's memory, and their own modes and habits; for there is nothing to prevent a woman's doing otherwise, or marrying a second husband, but the dread of exposing herself to the ridicule and censure of women of her own rank.

The sixth is, "The Asiatic daughters not having the liberty of choosing their husbands." On this head nothing need be said; for in Europe this liberty is merely nominal, as, without the will of the father and mother, the daughter's choice is of no avail; and whatever choice they make for her, she must submit to; and in its effects it serves only to encourage running away (as the male and female slaves in India do), and to breed coldness and trouble amongst the members of a family. But granting that such a liberty does exist in England, the disgrace and misery it must always entail is very evident. The choice of a girl just come from the nursery, and desirous by nature to get a husband, in an affair on which the happiness of her whole life depends, can neither deserve that respect nor consideration which is due to the choice of her parents, who have profited by experience, and are not blinded by passion.

But what the Asiatic women have more than the European, both by law and custom, may be ranked under eight heads.

First, "Their power over the property and children of the husband, by custom;" for the men of Asia consider the principal objects of marriage, after the procreation of their species for the worship of God, two things,—the one to have their money and effects taken care of, and the other to have their children brought up; so that they themselves, being left entirely disengaged of these concerns, may turn their whole endeavours to the attainment of their various pursuits. The chief part, therefore, of whatever wealth they acquire, they give in charge to their wives; and thus the women have it in their power to annihilate in one day the products of a whole life. Although this seldom hap-

pens; yet it is often the case, where the husband having amassed a large fortune in youth and power, has delivered it in charge to his wife, and requires it back in his old age and necessity, she does not allow him more than sufficient for his daily support, and lays the rest up, in a place of security, for the sake of her children. And so great is the power they possess, as to the disposal of their children, that frequently they are brought up without any education, or die in childhood, for the women, on account of their little sense, are never pleased to part with their children, by sending them to school, and to acquire experience by travelling; and when they fall sick, they give them improper medicines, by the advice of their own confidants, or, from their softness of heart, indulge them in whatever it is the nature of the sick to take a longing for, and thus they cause their death.

Second, "Their power, by custom, as to the marriage of their children, and choice of their religious faith;" for if the husband wishes to give one of them in marriage to a person the wife disapproves of, the match does not take place, but the other way it generally does. All the children, both male and female, from being mostly in the company of their mother, and looking upon her as their protector against their father, whom, on account of his wishing to have them educated, they consider their tormentor, follow the religious tenets of their mother, and remain perfect strangers to those of their father. It often happens, where the wife is a Shya, and the husband a Soony, the children, having been Shyas, from their own natural disposition and the instructions of the mother, speak disrespectfully of the chiefs of the Soony sect in their father's presence; and he, who all his life never bore such language from any person, but was even ready to put the speaker of it to death, has no redress, but patiently submitting to hear it from them, as, on account of their want of understanding, they are excusable; and thus, by frequent repetition, his attachment to his faith is shaken, and, in the course of time, he either entirely forsakes it, or remains but lukewarm in it.

Third, "Their authority over their servants;" for the servants of the male apartments, the keeping and changing of whom are in the hands of the husband, through fear of exposing themselves to the displeasure or complaints of the wife, when she finds a proper opportunity, by their committing some fault, which servants are continually doing, are more obedient to her than to their own master; and the servants of the zenana, whom the wife has the care of retaining or turning off, stand so much in awe of their mistress, that many of them pass their whole lives in

the zenana, without ever once coming into the presence of the husband: some of them never perform any service for him at all; and others, who do, enter not into discourse with him: and the women are so obstinate in this respect, their husbands never can turn off one of these servants, but his very complaint against them is a recommendation in their favour; and his recommendation has the effect of complaint, by subjecting them to their mistress's resentment. Contrary to this is the manner of the European ladies, who have not their own will with their children and servants, but live more like free and familiar guests in their husband's houses; and the household establishment and equipage being in common to both, if any part, as the carriage for example, is previously employed by the one, the other has to wait till it is disengaged. Of this there is no doubt, that if a quarrel ensues between an English husband and wife, the wife has to leave the house, and seek her dinner either at her father's or a friend's: whereas in Asia, it is the husband that has to go out; for frequently the utensils of cookery are not kept in the male apartments.

Fourth, "The freedom, by custom, of the Asiatic women from assisting in the business of the husband, or service of his guests;" whereas this is generally the duty of European wives, whether their husbands be of a genteel business, such as jewellery, mercery, or perfumery, or the more servile ones: I have seen many rise from their dinner, to answer the demands of a purchaser: and although all these duties are not required of the ladies, yet some, especially the entertaining of the guests, carrying and helping the dishes at table, and making the tea and coffee, are generally performed by them. Now the Asiatic ladies have no such duties at all, but live in the manner before described.

Fifth, "The greater deference the Asiatic ladies find paid to their humours, and a prescriptive right of teasing their husbands by every pretext," which is considered as constituting an essential quality of beauty; for if a wife does not put these in practice, but is submissive to her husband's will in every thing, her charms very soon lose their brilliancy in his eyes. Thus, when a wife goes to visit her father, she will not return to her husband, till he has come himself several times to fetch her, and been as often vexed by her breaking her promise, and every day when dinner is served, by pretending to be engaged at the time, she keeps her husband waiting, and does not come till the meat has grown cold; and in the same manner at bed-time;—for returning quickly from their father's house is considered as a sign of fondness for the husband, which, in their opinion, looks very ill; and coming soon to dinner

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they think betrays the disposition of a hungry beggar. In these, and such like, the husband has nothing for it but patience; nay, it even pleases him. I have known of many beautiful women, constant in their affection, and obedient to their husbands night and day, whom, for not having these qualities, the husbands have quickly tired of, and unjustly deserted, for the sake of plain women who possessed them.

Sixth, "The greater reliance placed by the Asiatic husbands on their wives' virtue, both from law and custom." For as to the European ladies, although they can go out of doors, and discourse with strangers, yet this is not allowed, unless they have a trusty person along with them, either of the husband's or the father's; and sleeping out all night is absolutely denied them,—contrary to the way of the Asiatic ladies, who, when they go to the house of a lady of their acquaintance, though their husbands be entire strangers, are not attended by any person of the husband's or father's, and they spend not only one or two nights in that house, but even a whole week; and in such a house, although the master is prohibited entering the apartments where they are, yet the young men of fifteen, belonging to the family or relations, under the name of children, have free access, and eat with and enter into the amusements of their guests.

Seventh, "Their share in the children, by law." For if a divorce happens, the sons go to the father, and the daughters to the mother; contrary to the custom here, where, if a divorce takes place, the mother, who for twenty years may have toiled and consumed herself in bringing up her children, has to abandon all to the father, and, full of grief and affliction, leave his house.

Eighth, "The ease, both by law and custom, with which the wife may separate herself from her husband, when there may be a quarrel between them, without producing a divorce." Thus the wife, in an hour's time after the dispute, sets off with the children and her property to the house of her father or relations, and until the husband makes her satisfaction she does not return: and this she can always do, without a moment's delay.

Besides these eight, as above noticed, of the superior advantages the Asiatic women enjoy over the European, there are many others, here omitted for brevity's sake. What has been said, is enough for people of discernment. Farewell.

"I'll fondly place on either eye,
"The man that can to this reply."

POETRY.

ADDRESS TO WOMAN.

From the Italian.—By Miss Seward.

Designed for peace, and soft delight,
For tender love, and pity mild,
O seek not thou the craggy height,
The howling main, the desert wild!

Stay in the shelter'd valley low,
Where calmly blows the fragrant air,
But shun the mountain's stormy brow,
For darken'd winds are raging there.

The ruffian MAN endures the strife
Of tempests fierce, and furious seas;
Ah! better guard thy transient life,
WOMAN, thou rosy child of ease!

Rash MAN, for glory's fading wreath,
Provokes his early, timeless doom,
Seeks every varied form of death,
And desperate hastens to the tomb;

But thou, O Gentlest! what can rend,
With cruel grief, thy panting heart?
Nor Heaven, nor Man, dost thou offend,
What fancied woes can dread impart?

Ah! surely, on thy primal day!
Great Nature smil'd in kindest mood,
Suspended held the bloody fray,
And hush'd the wind, and smooth'd the flood!

While Man, who lives a life of pain,
Was with a soul vindictive born,
Loud winds blew round him, and the rain,
Beat furious on his wintry morn.

But thou, beneath a vernal sky,
What distant tempest wakes thy fears?
Why does that soft, that trembling eye
Gleam through a crystal film of tears.

Stay in the vale;—no wild affright
Shall cross thy path, nor sullen care;
But go not to the craggy height,
The dark, loud winds are raging there!

VERSES ADDRESSED BY THE KHALIPH ALMOK-
TOFI LIAMRILLAH TO A LADY, WHO PRE-
TENDED A PASSION FOR HIM IN HIS OLD
AGE.

Thou'such unbounded love you swear,
'Tis only art I see;
Can I believe that one so fair
Should ever doat on me?
Say that you hate, and freely shew
That age displeases youth;
And I may love you when I know
That you can tell the truth.

TO A LADY WEeping,

By *Ebn Alrumi*.

When I beheld thy blue eye shine
Thro' the bright drop that pity drew,
I saw beneath those tears of thine
A blue-eyed vi'let bath'd in dew.
The violet ever scents the gale,
Its hues adorn the fairest wreath,
But sweetest thro' a dewy veil
Its colours glow, its odors breathe.
And thus thy charms in brightness rise —
When wit and pleasure round thee play,
When mirth sits smiling in thine eyes,
Who but admires their sprightly ray?
But when thro' pity's flood they gleam,
Who but must love their soften'd beam?

ON A VALETUDINARIAN,

By the same.

So careful is Isa and anxious to last,
So afraid of himself is he grown,
He swears thro' two nostrils the breath goes too
fast,
And he's trying to breathe thro' but one.

The two following pieces are selected from
THE PEASANT BOY, an Opera, now per-
forming at the Lyceum, by the Drury Lane
Company.

ST. AGNES WELL.

By *Mr. Dimond*.

A story there runs, of a marvellous Well,
Near fair Florence city, (so Travellers tell)
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted,
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell.
With all new-married couples—the story thus
goes,
Which 'ever drinks first of the spring there that
flows,
Be it Husband or Wife,
That One shall for life,
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.
Young Claude, led Claudine, to the church as
his bride,
And Wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was tied,
But the Clerk's nasal twang,
' Amen ! ' scarce had rang,
When the Bridegroom elop'd from his good wo-
man's side.
Away, like a hare from the hounds, started he—
Till reaching the well—dropping plump on his
knee,
' Dear St. Agnes ! ' he cried,
' Let me drink of thy tide,
' And the right to the breeches establish in me.'

He quaff'd till nigh bursting—again turn'd to
quaff,
'Till the bride in pursuit, reached his side with a
laugh—
Lifting briskly his head,
To the Lady he said,
' I'm first at the well, Spouse!—so bow to the
staff ! '
The Dame to her Hubby, replied with a sneer—
' That you're first at the well after marriage is
clear—
' But to save such a task,
' I fill'd a small flask,
' And took it to church in my pocket, my Dear ! '

THE LITTLE TROUBADOUR.

By *Mr. Dimond*.

RECITATIVE.

Dark woods of Vaucluse ! and thou rapid Du-
rance !
Thro' whose bowers, by whose banks, Nature
wanders unzon'd—
In your cold sunless deeps woke the Genius of
France,
And your Swains were the nurses his infancy
own'd.
With pastoral pipe, then with harp and quaint
rhymes,
Your Troubadours rov'd—a romance-weaving
throng—
In quest of adventure they pac'd foreign climes,
But to *You*, ever fondly reverted their song—
Proclaiming wherever their footsteps might rove,
' Vaucluse is the birth-place of Letters and Love.'

ROMANCE.

On a river's margin, a Troubadour sat playing,
' Dear Vaucluse ! my birth-place—far your son
is straying ;
' Home, alas ! is distant—Friends are seen no
more—
' Dulce—Dulce Domum ! '—sang the little Trou-
badour.
' Chaunting light romances—hill and valley
ranging—
' Hall and bower receive him—yet his heart
unchanging—
' Thro' such varied travel, Home must still de-
plore—
' Dulce—Dulce Domum ! ' sang the little Trou-
badour.
' Lords and Ladies listen, whilst his wild harp
playing—
' Coin, both gold and silver—ballad-lays re-
paying,
' The wand'ring Boy with riches, Home may
reach once more !
' Dulce—Dulce Domum ! ' sang the little Trou-
badour.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

ABYSSINIA.

Mr. Salt's Success, in his Embassy.—In our eighth vol. p. 329. we noticed the arrival of Mr. Salt in Abyssinia. We have since learnt by a vessel arrived from thence, some particulars of the result of the voyage, as far as related to the political object with which it was undertaken. The King of that country received Mr. Salt, the British Agent, with particular respect and distinction; and the few but well-selected presents delivered by the latter, produced a very favourable disposition in the personage on whom they were conferred. Much opposition had been given by some artful French itinerants, as foreseen by Lord Valentia, but the English interest ultimately and completely prevailed, and for the first time in this remote Christian country, prayers were offered up for the life of George the III. on the Sabbath day, in the same service with those for the native Sovereign. Mr. Pierce, who was left at Massowah to learn the language of the country, was found in perfect health. Mr. Salt was introduced to the King of Abyssinia at his capital, Antalaw; and we understand, that an opening was made for commercial intercourse. We need not state to our readers that this is the gentleman who accompanied Lord Valentia in his tour.

AMERICA, NORTH.

United States' aggression on Spanish Lands.

—In consequence of the omission at the press of a *not*, in page 596, line 6 from the bottom, importing as it now stands, "that France *did mean to sell to the United States* a portion of land in Florida,"—whereas it should have stood "*did not mean to sell*"—we insert the particulars of Mr. Pickering's communication, as stated in the American papers.

Senate, Dec. 31. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill extending the laws now in force in Orleans territory to the *Perdido*, &c.

Mr. Pickering commenced a speech, in which he proceeded about an hour; when he read, as an evidence in support of his argument against the title of the *United States to Louisiana or Florida between the Mississippi and Perdido*, a letter from Charles Maurice Talleyrand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 21st of December, 1804, to General Armstrong, our Minister at Paris, on the subject of certain overtures which had been made by our Ministers in Spain for the aid of France in procuring a cession to the United States of one or both Floridas. The purport of Talleyrand's letter appeared to be, a denial that the *United States had acquired*, by the treaty of 1803,

any title to Louisiana east of the *Mississippi*, France not intending to sell.

When Mr. Pickering had concluded the reading of this letter—

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, said he wished to enquire whether the paper, which the gentleman had just read, had ever been *publicly* communicated to the Senate?

Mr. Pickering said it had been *communicated*; not indeed as a public paper—but for what reason had it been communicated *confidentially*? Because by a publication of it at the time, injury might have been done to our Ministers or our affairs abroad. There was, however, *now* no reason why the whole truth should not be known. They were about taking a step which was one of peace or war, and it was important that every thing in relation to the subject should be disclosed.

Mr. Smith said, that whenever papers were communicated to the Senate *confidentially*, before they could be read *publicly* in this body or any other, it was necessary that the permission of the Senate should be obtained; which, no doubt, if asked, in this case *would have been granted*. But if this proceeding were permitted to pass unnoticed, any individual might have the power to do the greatest injury to the nation, as his honour might move him. He apprehended the proceeding was wrong; but gentlemen older in the Senate than he was, could perhaps better decide.

On the suggestion of a member, the galleries were cleared. The Senate sat with closed doors for an hour.

The following resolution was submitted:

Resolved,—That the public perusal in the Senate of certain papers, with open galleries, by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Pickering), in his seat without a special order of the Senate removing the injunction of secrecy, which papers had been *confidentially* communicated to the Senate by the President of the United States, was a palpable violation of the rules of this body.

The terms in which the British agent remonstrated against the assumption of this district of country, by the United States, it is understood are *remarkably* clear and energetic.

ASIATIC OCEAN.

Dangerous Shoal.—The Otter, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope, from the Isle of Bourbon, fell in with a dangerous shoal, in lat. 33. 56 S. long. 36 E. by observation taken the day previous to falling in with it: it was supposed to be very extensive, and no part seen above the water.

AUSTRIA.

Austrian Literature.—The periodical works published in Austria continue increasing; and among those which are now publishing are many of great merit. Literary criticism is

pursued with great success in the "Annals of Literature and the Arts," by M. Glatz, counsellor of the Protestant Consistory:—Excellent articles of statistics appear in the "Patriotic Journal" of which M. Hormayr is the principal editor: as he is also of the "Archives of Geography, History, Statistics, and Arms." There are other military journals in high repute. Several journals are devoted entirely to the belles lettres.

Benevolent Ladies.—Vienna, Feb. 15. The society of noble ladies have at their disposal, by way of succour to the distressed, the sum of 80,000 florins. Never was bounty more acceptable; for the number of poor is augmented this winter, to an alarming amount; and this perhaps has rendered robberies so very frequent as they have been of late: they have also been remarkably successful.

Ladies' benevolent Patriotism.—The society of noble ladies for public benevolence, above mentioned, has nominated a committee of twelve of its members, to each of whom a district in the city or suburbs is assigned, for the purpose of doing all possible good in it. All the ladies of this committee are of the highest degrees of nobility. They continue in office three years. The Princess Caroline Lobkowitz, with whom the idea of the society originated is unanimously elected president.

Course of Exchange.—Vienna, Jan. 12. Our course of exchange is nearly the same to-day that it was yesterday, *which does not often happen.* It was yesterday at 910; it is 912 to-day. Our commercial houses maintain their credit. The house of Nathanmayer is the only one that has failed.

Vienna, Feb. 12. The course of exchange on Augsburg is 840.

Feb. 13. Several bills of exchange having been returned from Augsburg *protested*, the course of exchange is sunk to 866.

The price of victual is rising.

Finance.—Vienna, Jan. 14. It is said that government proposes in the first months of this year, to put 20 millions of money into circulation. By these means, which the Austrian monarchy still possesses, after so long and so unfortunate a war, and by the daily augmentation of our national industry, we hope our course of exchange will continue to grow better, and that in the end we shall get out of the miserable situation in which we are placed by our commercial operations with foreign countries.

Duty on raw Tobacco.—The duty on raw tobacco in leaf was fixed this day at eight florins, payable in specie.

Professions free and open.—It is under the consideration of government to suppress all companies and corporations of trades, and to leave every individual to the free exercise

of his profession. The determination of this question is not yet known.

Statistics.—Vienna. According to the enumeration made for the purpose of the conscription, the actual population of this capital amounts to 224,548 inhabitants, among which are enumerated 4,128 nobles (416 fewer than in 1808), 4,623 ecclesiastics (140 fewer than in 1808), 4,023 placemen (58 more than in 1808), 10,220 artizans, workmen, and artists (1,025 more than in 1808). The number of houses, since 1808 is increased 92: since 1785 it is increased 1,414. The number of families is diminished 3,185 since 1808. Notwithstanding this diminution, lodgings containing two or three rooms are much scarcer than in 1808; and the price is doubled, or trebled. This scarcity cannot be attributed to the number of strangers, for that is diminished 6,863 since 1808. In 1785 a population of 217,967 persons occupied only 5,607 houses: in 1810 the houses occupied by 266,400 persons are 7,021: of which several have been heightened one or two stories. Lodging is so very dear and scarce that some cannot obtain it. Three times have the populace broke the windows of a rich proprietor of a house who demanded an excessive price for the rents of it.

The number of horses in Vienna is 4,025: of dogs nearly 30,000.

From Nov. 1, 1809 to October 31, 1810, there have been consumed at Vienna 60,236 oxen; 3,625 cows; 62,142 calves; 83,280 sheep; 95,291 lambs; 86,086 swine; 22,007 sucking pigs;—of wine, Austrian, 656,004 measures called *eymer*; of Hungary wine, 56,843 *eymer*; of foreign wine, 1,293 *eymer*; of beer, 457,421 *eymer*;—of flour, fine, 504,120 cwt.; inferior, 193,290 cwt.; of wheat, 269,200 *metzen*; of barley, 128,482; of oats, 634,200;—of wood for burning, 336,330 loads; of coal, 16,850 cwt.

Jewish Education.—Vienna, Feb. 14. The emperor had commanded a learned Jew, M. Hertz Hombourg, to compose a book of morals particularly appropriate to the situation of the Jewish nation, and in which the maxims of a sound philosophy, were supported by passages of the Old Testament. M. Hombourg's book, intitled *Beni Zion*, has recently been approved by the Commission of Studies, and will be introduced into the Jewish schools. M. Hombourg has received from the emperor a present of 1,000 florins, and he will also be intitled to the payment of *two per cent.* of the produce of the sale of his book.

Coinage in Circulation.—Trieste, Jan. 7. According to orders received from government, the Austrian paper-money is no longer to be allowed to circulate in the Illyrian Provinces after the 31st of December, 1810. In consequence of this, for a 20 kreutzer piece, there were last week given 6 florins in bank

bills. We actually find circulated in the Illyrian provinces, money struck at Milan, ducats and convention money of the coin of Austria.

BOHEMIA.

The Number of Births and Deaths in the kingdom of Bohemia, has been 134,631; of which 69,909 were boys: and 64,742 were girls. The number of deaths was 115,630: births more than deaths 19,021.

CHINA.

Pirates appeased.—The pirates, who so long infested the S. W. parts of the coast of China, have at length surrendered themselves to the government of the Province of Canton. A general amnesty was granted to the pirates by the Viceroy; and upon their surrender they were received with marks of favour and honour, and taken into the employ of government!

DENMARK.

Paper Money.—The paper money of the Danish government, is at this time at the rate of 500 for 100: for bills negotiable in England.

FRANCE.

Number of Printers in Paris reduced.—By a late edict of Buonaparte, the numbers of printers in Paris has been reduced to sixty: their presses and typographical materials have been put under seals; and every care has been taken that the necessities for carrying on the art shall not be dispersed abroad by this proceeding, but shall be *bonâ fide* transferred into the hands of the Minister of the Police.

An Imperial Decree of the 2d of February, 1811, contains the following regulations:—"The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the presses of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay for them according to the valuation which shall be set upon them, within the period of one year, and by four instalments.—Each of the retained Printers shall pay *one sixtieth* of the total price of this purchase.—Immediately after the publication of this decree, seals shall be affixed on the types belonging to the suppressed Printers.—They may sell them if they please, provided they are sold only to licensed Printers and Type-founders.—An indemnification shall be paid to the suppressed Printers by those who are retained.—This indemnification is fixed at the rate of 4,000 francs to every suppressed Printer.—It shall form one general fund, which shall be divided among the suppressed Printers in proportion to the extent and business of their printing establishment duly ascertained.—For this purpose the suppressed Printers shall be divided into classes.—This division into classes shall be made, and the indemnification fixed by a commission.—Each of the sixty retained Printers shall pay *one sixtieth* of the sum total fixed for the indemnification due to the suppressed Printers.—

Every creditor of the suppressed Printers may object to the amount of the purchase-money, for the preservation of his rights.—The commission shall consist of the Inspector of the imperial press, who shall preside, of an Auditor of the Council of State, of two Inspectors of Books, and two Licensed Printers."

Another Decree of the same date orders, that Printers' Licences shall be delivered to them on parchment by the Director General of the press. The price of issuing these licences is fixed at 50 francs for Paris, and 25 francs for the other cities of the Empire.

A variety of other measures, all tending to shackle literature, and the communication of knowledge, have lately been enacted by Buonaparte. He dreads the cultivation of the *Latin language*, and has checked the use of it:—of the German, the same—which, together with the fact of a *subterraneous way* being now in construction from the interior of the Tuilleries to the river Seine, inclines us to think that *we shall hear again on the subject of these apprehensions.*

Orare Liberty, à la Française!—In letters lately received from France, it is stated that a new decree had been promulgated, having for its object to restrict the convivial societies in France, so that not any of them shall exceed in number twenty persons.

High Dignitaries of the French Church.—The French Ecclesiastical Almanack for the year 1811 contains the following statement. The Sacred College is composed of forty cardinals, viz: five cardinal-bishops (their eminences Joseph Doria Pamphili, Dugnani, Mattei, Mereri, and Roverella),—twenty-seven cardinal-priests (their eminences Trajetto, Maury, Pignatelli, della Somaglia, Caracciolo, de Bourbon, di Pietro, Crivelli, Firrao, Saluzzo, Louis Ruffo, Zondadavi, Pacea, Brancadoro, Scolti, Litta, Casoni, Spina, della Porta, Gabrielli, Caselli, Colloredo, Cambacérés, Fesch, Despuig, Gallefi, and Oppizoui), and—eight cardinal-deacons (their eminences Antoine Doria Pamphili, Braschi-Onesti, Fabrice Ruffo, Gonzalvi, Albani, Castiglioni, Erskine, and Latier de Bayane).

The total number of dioceses in the empire, including the nineteen dioceses of the *cidevant* Tuscany, the twelve of the departments of Rome and Trasmène, and the dioceses of Sienna and Bois le Duc, is one hundred and eleven, viz. fifteen archbishopricks, and ninety-six bishopricks.

There are among the French clergy, seven cardinals, viz. their eminences Siffren Maury, archbishop of Paris *elect*; Spina, archbishop of Genoa; Caselli, bishop of Parma; Cambacérés, archbishop of Rouen; Fesch, archbishop of Lyon, Grand-Almoner; Zondadavi, archbishop of Sienna; and Latier de Bayane.

Six senators:—their eminences cardinals Fesch, Cambacérés, and Caselli; and the

archbishops of Toulouse, of Tours, and of Turin.

A member of the legislative body,—the bishop of Evreux.

Two grand-crosses of the legion of honour,—cardinals Fesch, and Cambacérés.

Two grand-officers of the same legion,—cardinals de Bayane and Caselli.

N. B. All archbishops are officers of the same legion.

Fifty-nine members of the legion; viz. thirty-five bishops, two archbishops elect, six bishops elect;—(these archbishops and bishops elect, have been named by Buonaparte; but have not received the *spiritual investiture* from the Pope, who still persists in his opposition to the Corsican emperor)—the *ci-devant* archbishops of Cambrai and Chambéry; two vicars-general; one canon; two curates; and one vicar.

Four members of the institut:—cardinal Maury, M. de Roquelaure, *ci-devant* archbishop of Malines; Abbé Sicard, and Abbé Haüy.

Letters transmitted from the South Sea, by the English Ministry to France.—Paris, Jan. 1. There was inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 15th of last November, and from it in the other French journals, an extract from the English Gazette, under the title of LA PEYROUSE, announcing that there had been found, in Diemen's-land, a bottle buried at the foot of a tree, which contained letters that were supposed to afford some information respecting the fate of that navigator. These letters, five in number, have reached the Minister of Marine at Paris.—One is signed *Raoul*, and addressed to M. Villeneuve, surgeon at Treguier.—Another, *Bodetier*, addressed to Madame Bois, at Lorient.—One *Villeneuve*, to Madame Villeneuve, at Versailles.—One, *Forestier*, addressed to M. Forestier, Commissary of Marine at Versailles.—The fifth is by the same, and is addressed to M. Fanquet, at Paris.—All these letters are dated the 24th and 25th Feb. 1793, Adventure Bay, Diemen's Land. It is known that the writers of them were on board the ships under the orders of Rear-admiral d'Entrecasteaux, and that the letters therefore give no kind of information with respect to M. de la Peyrouse.—They contain nothing but expressions of good wishes and friendship for those to whom they are addressed, and may be obtained by applying to M. Poncet, head of the colonial office at Paris.

Imitation of Tea.—A person at Verdun has discovered a method of imitating Chinese tea;—by heating the leaves of the horn-beam, in a new earthen vessel, placed in the midst of boiling water, till they have acquired a brown hue, lighter or deeper at pleasure. They are then scented by being placed in a box together with the root of the Florence Iris, in powder, during several days; when

they may be used as tea. The imitation is said to be so perfect as to deceive those not previously informed.

Query. What are the medical properties of the horn-beam tree?

Sugar from Maize.—Paris, Feb. 25. According to a report made by Messrs. Deyeux and Thenard, and adopted by the first class of the institute, M. Zanetti, has discovered a mode of extracting from maize a *very fine syrup, the flavour of which is comparable in every respect to the syrup made from the sugar cane.* Instead of pressing, as had heretofore been attempted, the entire stalk of the maize, M. Zanetti removes the leaves and the external skin; so that he submits to the action of pressure only that portion of the vegetable which contains the most saccharine matter. M. Zanetti has also proved, according to the same report, that the syrup of maize is susceptible of passing into the vinous fermentation, and that by distillation may be obtained from it an *excellent alcohol, little or nothing different from that obtained from molasses which have been subjected to fermentation.*

Literary Property valuable.—The *Georgiques* of M. Delille in the course of their sale, during forty years, have made the fortune of a whole family, and have been circulated throughout the literary world, to the number of 200,000 copies. They have lately been sold by auction to Messrs. Michaud, printers and booksellers, for 25,000 francs (1,000 guineas).

Artificial Memory.—At the Lyceum, at Pau, a new system of artificial memory is taught, different from all preceding ones, and which, it is pretended, enables students, in three lessons, of two hours each, to undergo examinations in the most difficult and abstract sciences.

Duties on Oysters.—Paris. By an ordinance from the police, and in virtue of imperial decrees, the duty on fish is to be increased to 5 per 100; that on fowls and game to 4 per 100. There shall be laid on oysters a duty of *four per cent.* The payment of those duties to begin on the 1st of March. Fishmongers or carriers bringing oysters to Paris, shall be bound to provide themselves with bills of lading, specifying the place from whence they came, and the number of baskets they carry.

Sea Tiger.—There is now exhibiting in Paris a curious and rare fish, described by Buffon in his *Natural History*, vol. 26, under the name of *Sea Tiger*; it was caught in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. It measures five feet in length and nearly three in circumference. It feeds on fish, knows its master, and rises out of the water when commanded. [So say the Paris papers: It is probably nothing more than a large specimen of the Seal, or Phoca, kind.]

HOLLAND.

Substitutes for Conscripts forbidden.—General Direction of the Police in Holland.—“Associations having been formed at Amsterdam and many other towns and villages in the departments of Holland, in order to furnish substitutes for such conscripts as may be drawn by lot, his Serene Highness and the Princee Governor-General having been informed of them, orders me to make known that he cannot tolerate them. He considers these associations but as speculations equally injurious to the interest of the state, as to those of individuals.—The substitutes must, as in the rest of the empire, be by mutual consent. Thus, whilst each considers it as an honour to offer for his substitute a man worthy of entering into the ranks of the army, he takes also care, without merely considering his interest, that no association shall be the consequence, however laudable his intentions.”

DUTERRAGE.”

Passports for Travellers.—Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—As some explanations have been demanded relative to passports and letters of surety, we hasten to give them.—A passport is necessary to every person who, not being employed by government, travels, no matter from what motive, from one department to another, in the vicinity of the coasts or mouths of rivers.—At Amsterdam, passports will be delivered at the General Office of Police, on the written recommendation of two respectable inhabitants.—When a person not domiciliated at Amsterdam arrives there, he must present himself within twenty-four hours at the latest at the General Office; if he proposes to remain but a few days in the city, it will be stated in the passport, and immediately directed to the place where the traveller is going.—If the sojourn that a person wishes to make at Amsterdam exceeds a month, he will deposit his passport, and have in exchange upon the same written caution, of two inhabitants, a letter of surety. Letters of surety, cannot be made use of by travellers. Persons who have been furnished with them, must at the moment of their departure bring them back, and again receive their passports, after having them altered for the continuation of their route.—

D. DUTERRAGE,

Director General of the Police of Holland.

ITALY.

Indigo.—Doctor Victor Michelotti has communicated to the academy of sciences of Turin, a new mode of extracting indigo from the plants, the *isatis*, and the *pastel*.

The *isatis* is called by the piedmontese *veud*: the leaves of it, are first boiled to obtain the fecula by filtration:—this fecula which is composed of a green matter, of wax,

and of the indigo, must be thoroughly washed with clear water, and at length dissolved in a solution of caustic pot-ash, the whole being boiled together. By a new filtration a very obscure liquor is obtained, which concentrated and calcined by the same process as is used to the blood employed in making Prussian blue, yields a good prussic ley for the preparation of the colour. Afterwards a great quantity of water must be poured on to the greenish matter which remains on the filtre. This matter is the indigo; the presence of which is manifested by the edges becoming blue, mingled with the greenish matter and wax. The action of the air completes the blue colour of the whole. [The allusion to Prussian blue in this process, derived from a vegetable substance, will appear interesting to those acquainted with the theory of that colour.]

Antiquities.—Trevisa, Feb. 10. A large building ornamented with columns has been recently discovered at Pompeia: it appears to have been a public palace. With the exception of a few vases, it contained nothing remarkable.

The excavations at Ostia have been suspended for some time; when they are resumed, it is probable that some important discoveries will reward the labour, as Ostia, formerly a rich and extensive city, was suddenly overwhelmed by an inundation of the Tiber. The little of the ancient city which has been discovered, shews, that it was built in the same style and manner as Pompeia. The temple of Neptune only, situated on a rising ground is completely cleared and accessible. That of Mercury, in which that divinity is seen with a purse in his hand is only half cleared. A beautiful Venus has been found, perfectly preserved, and entirely similar to that of the capitol.

POLAND.

Price of Sugar.—Lemberg, January 30. The pound of sugar at Vienna costs 14 florins: in this city it costs only 8 florins the Polish pound, which is three quarters of the Vienna pound.

PORTUGAL.

Potatoes mingled in Bread.—The Portuguese papers recommend the general adoption of bread formed of a mixture of flour and potatoes. They observe, that the excellence of it has been proved by experience, and if generally used there would be no want of bread, as they have happily abundance of potatoes; and that by thus turning to advantage the produce of their own country, large sums would be spared which are sent abroad for wheat.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Feb. 14. We daily see pass a great number of waggons laden with English goods

seized at Konigsburgh and going to Magdeburgh. The king being unable to send cash to France *remits* these as part payment of his obligations. They are estimated at *six or seven millions* of Prussian crowns, in value.

Suppression of O. P.—Berlin, Feb. 9. An ordinance of the high-police, dated the 27th of January, and signed *Kalkreuth*, reminds the public of Berlin, that it is expressly forbidden to manifest disapprobation in playhouses, by hissing, making a noise, or disturbing the performance, in any way. Any person so offending, is to be immediately arrested, fined, and confined for some time. In case of resistance or tumult, the punishment will be more severe.

RUSSIA.

Commercial Regulation for the Year 1811.

Importation.—St. Petersburg, Jan. 30. The ports into which foreign merchandise may be introduced, are the following:—In the White Sea, Archangel; in the Baltic, Petersburg, Riga, Revel, and Libau; in the Black Sea, and the sea of Azoph, Odessa, Feodosia, and Taganrok.—In all other ports, ships in ballast, only shall be admitted.—As ballast, shall be considered all the unwrought produce of the mineral kingdom, provided it is not stowed in chests and other packages, wherein prohibited goods may be concealed, but taken in as lading, without any covering, and without being in bales.—By the frontiers, the introduction of foreign goods, is permitted through Polangen, Radzuwilof, and Dubossary.

The following papers shall be required both in the ports and on the frontiers:—A *declaration*, such as is prescribed in the sea regulation. A *certificate* from some Russian Consul, and where there is none, from the magistrate of the place, which shall specify the quantity and quality of the goods, certifying also, that they are not of enemy's origin, manufacture, or property.—A *bill of lading* of all the goods on board, or permits for goods which came over-land, besides these papers which belong to the ship-master or the crews, or to those employed in the land carriage.

In the bill of lading must be specified,—The quantity and quality of the goods.—The names of the exporter, and of those to whom the goods are addressed.—Where the goods are shipped, and the place of their destination.—The name of the ship-master, and the price of freight.

The importation of goods on order is prohibited, except by American or Brazil ships, which have their bill of lading with a blank endorsement; and they may be admitted even without the name of those to whom the goods are consigned; without prejudice to what is before prescribed with regard to regu-

lar ship's papers.—Goods, the produce of the Ottoman territory, and in ships under the Turkish flag, may, when peace takes place, be admitted into the ports of the Black Sea, and Sea of Azoph, and are exempted from the necessity of bringing certificates and bills of lading: at least when there are no Russian Consuls in the Turkish ports from which they come.

All goods with false documents, shall incur confiscation.—All goods which have not all, or want some of the documents, required by the present regulation, shall be sent back.—Should the proprietor of the goods, or agent, or ship-master, depose that all or part of the documents have been lost, then they shall have time to procure new ones from the place whence they were dispatched; if not forthcoming within the limited time, the goods shall be confiscated.

Every ship which, upon the examination of the above required documents, shall be found the property of an enemy, shall be confiscated.—Likewise every ship shall be confiscated, where both or one of the documents is fraudulent.—Where both the documents or one of them is wanting, such ship shall be sent back without delay.

All prohibited goods are to be destroyed.—Permitted goods, which are brought in the same ship, or by the same means of conveyance with prohibited goods, are not subjected to the same destruction.—Permitted goods which are found to be of enemy's origin, are to be confiscated.—Goods forbidden in the present ordinance, being of Turkish origin, and brought in Turkish ships, shall not, upon a peace, be subject to destruction or confiscation, but shall be sent back, and the ships shall not be liable to the herein-ordained examination.

Exportation.—1. The export of goods from Russia, both by sea and land, continues as before.—2. From all the ports, and by all the land frontiers, the export of every kind of corn is permitted, with the exception of the ports of the Black Sea, and Sea of Azoph.—3. All other goods and produce, of which the export was hitherto prohibited, may now be exported, with the exception of the following articles, which continue prohibited:—1. Horses.—2. Gold, silver, and copper coin.

A commission is appointed at each port for carrying the above regulations into effect.—A proclamation of the Emperor Alexander, declares the object of these prohibitions of import, accompanied with permission of export, to be to promote domestic industry, and to give a spur to home manufactures, by the prohibition of foreign articles of luxury.

Prohibited Articles.—Rum, arrack, brandies, Port and Lisbon wine, refined and all sorts of loaf sugar, cloths fine and ordinary,

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS,

FOR IMPROVING THE RESOURCES OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM BY
SEA AND LAND.

We have repeatedly stated our persuasion, that whenever Peace arrives it will find this nation more independent than ever of the productions of the Continent of Europe:—we mean to say of those necessary to comfort, to health, and to real enjoyment. We know that, whatever of wines our country might produce formerly, it would be bad policy to encourage the growth of the vine on an extensive scale at this moment. We know that whatever importance some attach to the silk manufactures, the growth of silk in our island with a view to supply our consumption, is not to be recommended. Not that our climate is absolutely incapable of the production, for we have seen as excellent pieces of silk, the materials for which were altogether of English growth, as ever was obtained from any part abroad. Domestic gratifications are very different matters from that immense demand, which comports with mercantile consumption. We repine not that nature has bestowed various valuable drugs, for medicine, for dyeing, or for other purposes and operations, on countries the most remote,—always understood, that those countries receive in exchange an article which nature has bestowed on us. But, if those countries refuse to receive from us what we produce, and insist on our receiving from them what they produce, then we cannot but approve of every attempt of our countrymen to become independent of such narrow-minded policy, and to convince the abettors of it, by essential demonstration, that Britain is not that pitiful island to be dictated to with impunity,—or so barren of necessities as to solicit as a boon, what she is willing enough to accept as barter.

The pressure of hostilities, though it may be felt for a time, will have produced a very happy effect, when it has brought into action the *whole resources of our situation and power*. Every institution calculated for this purpose is entitled to our approbation;—and we now have the satisfaction of announcing the establishment of two new so-

essimere, and all woollens, silk goods of every description, tea, corks, cambric mus-
lin, linen, chintz, printed and all sorts of
cotton goods, except white calicoes; such as
long cloths, gurrachs, cossacs, bafstacs, em-
meries, &c.—Ships for their admittance
want nothing more in future, than the regis-
ter and sea letter.—In the duties on imports,
the heaviest charges are on coffee; Rt. 20 per
pound, instead of R. 9. 15. Havannah raw
sugar, Ri. 7. on all sorts, instead of 40 co.
at present, per pound.

SAXONY.

Extraordinary Expenses.—Leipsic, Feb.
15. The estimate of extraordinary expenses
necessary for the ensuing six years is now sub-
mitted to the diet. It amounts to 11,606,000
Saxon crowns; and with those now current
makes 21 millions of crowns: exclusive of
five millions or more which may be required
to finish the fortress of Torgau.

Commerce.—The ukase of the Emperor of
Russia that prohibits the entrance of foreign
manufactures, has hurt our commerce. At
our fairs we were accustomed to see every year
a great number of Russian traders and Jews,
who made considerable purchases.

SPAIN.

Paper Money.—Madrid, Jan. 20. All
paper money has lost much of its currency:
but the vales of Ferdinand are worth 8 per
cent. more than those of Joseph.

Olive Trees destroyed.—A decree has been
issued by Joseph, ordering all the olive-trees
in the roads to be cut down, under pretext
that they afford a retreat to the brigands.

Land not cultivated.—According to all
accounts from Spain, not a third part of the
land will be sown this year, from the want
of cattle, of hands, and of confidence; for
who would like to sow for the French?

SWITZERLAND.

Land recovered from Inundation.—The
river of Linth, which descends from the Alps
of the Canton of Glaris, had in less than
fifty years raised its bed sixteen feet. This
elevation of the soil stopped the course of the
river Maag, which was the outlet to the lake
of Wallerstein: hence arose an augmentation
of the waters of the lake, and frequent inun-
dations of the towns of Wallerstein and Wesen,
and the whole country covered with stagnant
water became extremely unwholesome. M.
Escher of Zurich, a celebrated mineralogist, at
the head of a company, undertook to remedy
these evils, and has succeeded. He has con-
structed a mole of rock-stones, in length
15,000 feet: has formed a new canal for the
Linth in length 50,000 feet; with roadways
on the sides; and has recovered so much
ground from the waters that it has become
security, for 4,000 shares of the undertaking,
at 200 francs per share, with a certainty of
the expenses being covered.

eties, both of which come under this distinction. The first is

**THE IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE
BRITISH FISHERIES.**

We are happy to see that as His Majesty has promoted the interests of his dominions by Land,* His ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT has patronized an undertaking for promoting them no less effectually by Sea. His name stands at the head of the patrons, accompanied by that of his royal brother the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Lansdown, Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Moira, Lord Holland, Lord Grey, and other Peers and Gentlemen from all parts of the United Kingdom. As this Society has drawn up an address to the public, in a *Prospectus*, we shall, at present, add no further remarks, but request our readers' particular attention to that. It is only proper to say, that the capital on which this Society intends to commence its operations is half a million sterling: and that it possesses the privilege of doubling that sum if required.

Prospectus.

There is, perhaps, no part of the globe so favourably situated by nature for the pursuit of fishing, as the British Isles; for, while the surrounding seas abound with fish, the great extent of coast arising from our insular situation, and the possession of materials of every kind for successfully carrying on the fisheries, present to us facilities superior to every other nation.

For centuries did the industrious Hollanders procure, within sight of the coast of England, that fish for which the merchants of Great Britain were compelled to resort to Amsterdam; but that unfortunate country being now reduced to a department of the French empire, its commercial greatness and extensive and lucrative fisheries have perished with its independence.

It is an unquestionable fact that to the fisheries of Holland are to be ascribed the formation and growth of that maritime power by which she was at one period enabled to dispute with Great Britain the empire of the seas.

The most prominent benefits that must inevitably result from their extension, to the inhabitants of the British Empire, are

1st.—By the extension of the fisheries the country will derive an inexhaustible and never-failing supply of food, particularly herrings, the annual migration of which from the frozen regions to our coasts has never yet

been known to fail; availing herself of this bounty of providence to her native shores, this nation and its dependencies may ever be kept exempt from famine, or even scarcity; for, with the aid of that inestimable root, the potatoe, combined with salted fish, a species of food is obtained, at once palatable and nutritious, and at so small a price as to be within the means of the artisan, the manufacturer, and the poorest labourer.

2dly.—From the fisheries, if carried to the extent dictated by sound policy, there will be found the opportunity of employment for those industrious persons, whom the suspension of our Continental trade and other causes, have lately thrown, in considerable numbers, upon society, destitute of the means of subsistence for themselves and families.

3dly.—From the Ocean, now comparatively barren and unproductive, will be derived an accession of wealth to an unlimited amount, *absolutely independent of every foreign connection.*

4thly.—By the extension and vigorous prosecution of the fisheries will gradually be formed, in that nursery of maritime strength, a body of hardy and experienced seamen, capable of furnishing the British Navy, under proper regulations, with a numerous band of skilful sailors, by which means the necessity of impressing seamen may be materially decreased.

It is asserted that the fisheries of Holland furnished employment to 10,000 vessels of various descriptions, and that one eighth of the whole population of the State was, either directly or indirectly, engaged in the pursuit. That the fisheries of Britain might be carried to an extent equal to those of Holland it is impossible to doubt.

5thly.—The very fishing-vessels, by which the island would be surrounded, might be capable of furnishing a Flotilla better adapted than any other to cope with that species of force calculated to effect an invasion of this country. In the bows of every large fishing vessel might be safely carried a small Mortar or Carronade. The number of these vessels would be immense; and would possess a minute knowledge of the currents and every local peculiarity of our coast.

6thly.—To many of the numerous idlers, male and female (children and adults) who, from the want of employment, infest the streets of this metropolis (and other great towns of our country), an occupation would at all times present itself in the manufactories of this establishment: employment is here held out to the idle, as well as the destitute.

On the Ocean they will acquire, with the habits of seamen, the health, strength, and proverbial longevity, of the fisherman.

In possession of the uncontrolled dominion of the seas, Great Britain has also the

* Compare page 779.

undisputed market for salted fish, failing only hitherto in the production of a supply equal to the demand; and whatever may be the restrictions imposed by our enemy, on the admission of articles of less necessity, there will always be found in some of the ports of Europe an extensive market for the produce of our fisheries.

Cured fish has ever been found, in our West-India Colonies, an article of subsistence of the first necessity for the negroes, while from Asia, Africa, and South America, returns in gold have been received for cargoes of fish. So important an article of food as fish certainly is, can never be dependent on the caprice which alternately receives and rejects articles of manufacture and luxury; on the contrary, the demand for fish is constant, and the improvement in curing it, added to the decrease in its price, will have the effect of extending its consumption, both internally and by exportation, to an amount not easily anticipated.

There is therefore every reason to suppose that an establishment of this description will receive every assistance from the legislature and government of this country, in removing those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the complete success of our fisheries; and it is further presumed that the spirit of commercial enterprise, by which this country is distinguished, will no longer so unaccountably overlook a source of so much national wealth and individual profit.

From a conviction that no individual capital, however large, no individual exertions, however skilful and multiplied, could combine and execute the full improvement of which the British fisheries are susceptible, from natural advantages as well as the peculiar circumstances of the times, it was proposed to form, by subscription, a company, under the title and with the capital above-mentioned, and that an application should be made for an act of incorporation; leaving, however, the fisheries, in all their branches, still open to individual enterprise, as if no such act were obtained.

The objects of the proposed company will be chiefly directed.

1st.—To the carrying on the deep-sea fishery on the most extensive plan.

2dly.—To the encouragement of the boat-fishery, by giving the fishermen on our extensive coast every possible aid and facility, as well by purchasing the fish they may procure as by the establishment of a fund for the peculiar benefit of that numerous and valuable class of our population; and lending them small sums of money, to purchase boats and tackle, as well as casks and salt.

3dly.—To the establishment on different parts of the Coast of Great Britain, best

adapted for the purpose, of extensive stores of casks and salt, and manufactories.

4thly.—To form a Grand Depot in London, in which cured fish of every description may be deposited, repacked and preserved, and kept always ready for the supply of our own merchants, as well as foreigners, to any extent.

The capital above-mentioned is to be divided into shares of £100 each, on which the sum of £2 per cent. is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue by calls not exceeding £10 per cent. at each call, after an act of incorporation shall be obtained: no subscription will be received for more than 50 shares in one name. 10 Shares of £100 each, to be a qualification for a Director.

Subscriptions are received at the following Banking-Houses: Messrs. Down, Thornton, Free, and Down. Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co. Messrs. Ramsbottoms, Newman, Ramsbottom, and Co. Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co. Messrs. Bosanquet, Beachcroft, and Co.

Any further information respecting the proposed company may be obtained, and communications, with a view to promote the objects of the same, received at Messrs. Fortune and Everth's, Lower Thames-Street.

To the reasons above adduced might be added, that the Dutch themselves confess they have no hope of recovering their trade. Trade cannot be carried on without capital; but where are their great Capitalists?—Not in Holland, certainly. Trade cannot be carried on without connections and establishments; but the Dutch connections are interrupted and broken by the War; and as to their establishments—where are they? The folly of their Oppressor by substituting Military energy for the tranquil speculations of Commerce has ruined that country, while it has rendered the capital of its great merchants more English than Dutch; has added strength to our mercantile connections and interests, whereby it has, in fact, made us a present of the trade of the world. Our best means of supporting that trade will be, by deriving all possible advantages from the favours of nature, and the exertions of our population—and every person who contributes to this useful purpose is entitled to our thanks and support. To Mr. Francis Fortune we understand the public is indebted for this establishment, which has been thus far accomplished by great expence and exertions; we trust that perseverance will finally perfect this laudable commencement.

The second of these Societies is

THE MERINO SOCIETY,

instituted for the express purpose of promoting to the utmost the production of *fine* British wool. It is well known that *long* British wool has for centuries been a staple article of our kingdom; and while we obtained without difficulty *fine* wool from Spain, it might be less injurious policy to overlook our deficiency in the article than it is at this moment, when Spain cannot continue the supply. The fact is, that the Spanish flocks are no longer what they were: peace augmented them: war has diminished them: their keepers are now soldiers; and their destroyers are the French armies. If those armies prevail, and conquer Spain, their enmity against Britain will withhold their supply of our looms: if they do not ultimately conquer the country, yet they will have the savage gratification of knowing that they have destroyed the flocks; either way, *our* interests suffer: and to provide against that suffering is the object of this society. It is proposed "to improve and extend the Merino breed of sheep through the united kingdom." A meeting has lately been held at the Free Masons' Tavern, for forming this Society. Sir Joseph Banks was called to the chair. Many noblemen and gentlemen who were at this, the first meeting, enrolled themselves members, and the most liberal terms of admission were proposed. The subscription is fixed at a guinea *per annum*, for the purpose of paying premiums and expences; and as the reputation of the Society will depend on the exertions of *practical* men, we doubt not of their meeting with every accommodation. We ought not to close this article without noticing the handsome compliment paid in the public address of this Society to "his Majesty's benevolent wisdom and fore-sight in importing the pure Merino breed of sheep from Spain, in the year 1788."

Surely these are laudable endeavours for the public benefit; we see no IMMORALITY in them: but as our more conscientious and scrupulous neighbours, have lately announced the discovery of that atrocity which criminales the conduct of our mercantile and commercial speculators, we deem it our bounden duty to expose their villainy;—and to threaten them with the consequences—the inevitable consequences of their iniquities, when detect-

ed and exposed, as they soon will be, to the consideration, observation, meditation, and execration of *all enlightened patriots throughout civilized Europe.*

INIQUITIES OF ENGLISHMEN, IN MATTERS OF COMMERCE, EXPOSED AND REPROBATED: OR DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED BY CONTINENTAL RIVALS.

The following is one of those libellous productions which are circulated on the Continent, from motives sufficiently evident. It may not be the first time, that our countrymen have been charged with under selling their rivals;—on the contrary, our work contains complaints, sufficiently grievous, from the manufacturers of France, that English goods, lowered in price, in proportion to the import duties laid on them, for the encouragement of French artizans.—But, we believe, it is the *very first time*, that burglary, murder, and arson, have been imputed to English merchants; and if it could be credited, we are certain it would be the first time of such an accusation obtaining attention.

The fact is, that the *public* opinion on the continent, is in favour of English goods, in spite of the pressure to which commerce is now subjected: and all endeavours to render the British name odious, by the charge of immorality, will fail, in like manner, with the political efforts already made. Even the obtaining of English workmen, the difficulty of which is so strongly complained of, has not answered Buonaparte's purpose; for we learn from a French publication, the writer of which, is praising the *fabriques* of his country, that—"The perfection of the leather which is curried in Pont-Audemer, depends on the excellent quality of the implements used by the *English workmen naturalized in France* :—but, they seem to have reserved to themselves, and to their families, their art and dexterity, in manipulation of the skins, by *refusing to initiate the French into the practice of those processes, which they employ with the most marked superiority*, particularly for boot-leather, and for the dressing of hog-skins." Now, we may be sure, that the same spirit animates other Englishmen, as does those here complained of; so that these unhappy exiles, surrounded as they are by slaves, and breathing the very air of slavery; have enough of English feeling

left in them, to evade disclosing those secrets which they can conceal. No doubt, but in other departments of manufacture, the same policy prevails among the English workmen seduced from their native country; the inference is, that if all foreign parts could obtain our capable hands, they would not obtain the power of rivaling us, *entire*. They must be able first, to establish English manufactories with *all* their supports, *all* their connections, and *all* their accompaniments.

Frankfort, Jan. 14.

The Political Journal of Hamburgh contains the following article on the mercantile politics of England; it discloses some very curious facts:—

In order to be able to form a correct opinion of the rigorous measures that have been adopted respecting English goods and their total extirpation from the continent of Europe, some idea must be conceived of the mercantile politics of the English. The means should be known which they employ to *extinguish national industry every where*, in order to substitute their manufactures for those of the country. It is with this view that we recommend to the attention of the public a very interesting work, which *will be published* at the commencement of this year, and of which the following are extracts:—

The author, in speaking of the hatred of the English against all foreign industry, expresses himself thus:—

The patriotism of the English and their interested and calculating spirit watches in every country the establishments of manufacture which might be formed there. If it sometimes happens, that in despite of all obstacles, an undertaking of this nature succeeds, instantly the merchants of London, Birmingham, and Manchester, combine, and concert the means of frustrating the project. The necessary funds for securing this object are always ready, and there are no scruples whatever about the means employed, so they prove successful; whether they are *bribery, murder, or fire*.

The town of Chemnitz, in Saxony, affords a recent proof of these practices. The spinning manufactories of that town are well known; they cost immense sums, and gave bread to a number of worthy and industrious people: but the demon of English commerce, that enemy of all national industry, soon found means to paralyze the activity of the Saxon manufacture, and to destroy it entirely. The London merchants sent at different times to the fair of Leipsic, cotton manufactures, which were sold at a loss of fifty per cent. They even inundated those places where the Saxon manufactures were to be found; and by selling at a very low price, the latter in a

short time had no sale. The Saxon manufacturer, not being rich enough to bear up against such machinations, was under the necessity of discharging his workmen, and of giving to the English manufactures the facility of spreading themselves wider than ever over the country. In consequence of this, the English merchants were not only indemnified for the sacrifices they made, but they were considerable gainers by the transaction.

The same thing occurred in Spain, at the end of the last century. A grandee of that country, celebrated for his noble and truly patriotic sentiments, collected a great number of good workmen from Holland and other places, to improve the Spanish manufactures; but an Englishman of distinguished rank, who professed a sincere friendship for the Spanish Nobleman secretly thwarted all his plans, and succeeded at last by this vile practice, which the English denominate *refined politics*, not only to cause the failure of the plan, but to injure the Nobleman in the opinion of his Sovereign, who deprived him of all his official situations. This nobleman was the Duke of Riparda.

About the same time a very distinguished manufacturer was at the head of the manufacture of cloths at Guadalaxara. All imaginable means were employed to corrupt him; he was offered 700 doubloons for his voyage to England, and was promised all manner of assistance and facilities for establishing himself there; but, not choosing to yield to these applications, this honest man was at last assassinated in the streets of Guadalaxara.

A very skilful cloth-dresser in this same manufactory, who was not proof against seduction, disappeared with the sum which had been paid to him.

A silk-manufactory at Seville fell also into decline by means of English gold scattered among the workmen. The manufactory being at last sold, the workmen were sent out of the country, and the instruments and machinery thrown into the river, in order that no traces of them might remain.

After these examples, there cannot remain a doubt that the destruction by fire of the fine tin-manufactory at Ronda must be attributed to the same causes.

But while the English make these desperate attacks on the progress of the industry of other nations, in the same proportion do they labour with care to promote their own manufactures. To deprive other nations of all means of rivalry, they are not permitted to export from their isle manufacturing processes, or any other instrument of manufacture; the seduction of workmen and hiring them for another country are still more severely prohibited. In the former case, the penalty inflicted is a fine of from 600*l.* to 1000*l.*; and in the latter, imprisonment or exile.

At the same time other laws, not less severe, prohibit the importation of goods of foreign fabrics. We shall cite a few of them.

An act of Parliament of 1784 pronounces the confiscation of every ship and cargo which shall be found at the distance of four leagues from the coast, on board which shall be found liquors or brandy in barrels of a capacity under 60 gallons or 244 pints, with the exception of ships of 100 tons burden, on board which prohibited goods only shall be seized.

By another act of 1786, all masters of vessels destined for British ports must be provided with three copies of their ships' papers, to be able to give an account of their cargo to more than one Custom-house officer, should he board them. They must have these papers in readiness at the distance of 4 leagues from the coast, where the officers have already the right of search. The least false statement which the master may give to the officer is punished by a fine of 100*l*. Two officers remain on board till the arrival of the ship in the port of its destination; and nothing must be unloaded till all the requisite formalities are gone through.

By a law of 1735, every article of the cargo is liable to confiscation if not mentioned in the bills of lading. Should the master of the vessel be acquainted with the fraud, he is condemned to pay triple the value.

A law of 1765, condemns to a fine of 200*l*. whoever shall dare to conceal goods of a foreign manufacture.

These examples will doubtless be sufficient to demonstrate, that in all times the English have laboured to obtain a monopoly of the industry of Europe, and that their mercantile policy is *pernicious to the whole world*.

.....
Bank of England, March 18, 1811.

BANK DOLLAR TOKENS.

Whereas the price of silver has arisen so much since the first issue of Bank Dollar Tokens at 5*s*. each, as now to make them worth more to be sold as Bullion than the price at which they are current; and whereas it has been deemed expedient at the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Lords Committee of Privy Council for Coin, in order to prevent their being withdrawn from circulation, that an additional value nearly proportionate to that at which they were first issued in relation to their intrinsic value be now assigned to them: The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do therefore hereby give notice, that they have given orders to their cashiers and other officers from henceforth (until a public notice to the contrary of not less than six months shall have been given), to receive all Bank Dollar Tokens tendered in payment at the Bank, at

the rate of 5*s*. 6*d*. each, instead of 5*s*. as heretofore; and to pay and to issue all such Bank Dollar Tokens as shall be paid or issued hereafter by them at the same rate of 5*s*. 6*d*. each.

ROBERT BEST, Sec.

Report relative to the Detention of Colville, in the House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields.—The Secret Committee, appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the detention of Colville, now a prisoner in the House of Correction in Cold Bath Fields; and to report the matter, as it shall appear to them, to the house;—Have proceeded in the investigation of the matter referred to them; and have inspected various documents, and examined several witnesses relative to the causes and circumstances of the detention of the said Colville, the mode of his confinement, and the nature of his treatment in prison.—Your committee report, that there appears to have been sufficient cause for his seizure and detention; and they are decidedly of opinion, that on public grounds it is necessary that he should remain in confinement: it does not appear to your committee, that he has suffered any inconvenience which is not incident to the description of place in which he is detained; but they are of opinion, that the regulations of such a prison are inconsistent with the nature of the confinement to which he ought to be subjected, and with that security from communication with persons out of the prison, which is necessary for the object of his detention.—Your committee, from obvious considerations of public expediency, have felt it their duty, in making their report to the house, to refrain from entering into the particular circumstances of the case.

Heads of the Regency Bill.—The following are the heads of the principal clauses in the regency bill:—Prince of Wales to exercise the royal authority, subject to restrictions.—Present appointments to remain until the regent declare to the contrary.—Upon his majesty's recovery, and declaration of his pleasure to resume his authority, this act to cease, and no act done under it afterwards to be valid.—Any acts, orders, appointments, &c. previously made or done under it, to be in force until countermanded by his majesty.—No act of the regent to be valid, unless done in the name of his majesty, and according to the provisions of the act.—Regent to take an oath to administer the law according to the act.—Regent to be deemed a person holding an office in trust, and to take the oath, and make the declaration relating to such persons as hold places of trust, before the privy council.—Regent to be restrained from granting peerages, or summoning heirs apparent, or appointing to titles in abeyance, until after a given time.—Regent to be restrained from granting offices in reversion, or

for a longer period than during pleasure, except those which are by law granted for life, or during good behaviour; and except pensions to chancellor, judges, &c.—Regent not to be empowered to give the royal assent to any bill, to repeal any bill for varying the order and course of succession to the crown.—The regent to reside in Great Britain, and not to marry a papist.—Care of his majesty's person, and appointment of a suitable part of his household, to be vested in her majesty. Her majesty to be assisted by a council.—Her majesty's council to meet some day in April next, and on the 1st day of every third month after, and declare the state of his majesty's health; a copy of which shall be transmitted to the president of the privy council, and published in the London Gazette.—Her majesty's council may examine the physicians in attendance on oath.—Her majesty and council to notify his majesty's recovery by instrument sent to the privy council.—The privy council to assemble and enter said instrument.—After such instrument his majesty may, by sign manual, require the privy council to assemble.—If his majesty, by the advice of such privy council, so assembled, shall signify his pleasure to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority, a proclamation shall be issued accordingly.—Such proclamation, countersigned by the said of the said privy council, together with the other proceedings, to be sent to the Lord Mayor, and the present act to cease.—In the case of the death of the regent, or of her majesty, or of the resumption by the king, parliament, if prorogued or adjourned, to meet and sit, or if dissolved, the members of the last parliament to meet and sit again—Parliament so met, not to sit longer than months.—In the case of the death of her majesty, the care of his majesty's person to be vested in her council, &c. &c. &c.

Improvements.—Oxford is about to experience some very considerable improvements. A great number of indifferent houses belonging to Christ's and Brazenose colleges, are, on the early expiration of the present leases, to be pulled down, and the streets in their neighbourhood are to be widened, &c. It is also proposed to open a grand avenue to Christ's college, by throwing down the nest of dirty houses which at present obscure its front.

Congelation of Ice in a Warm Room.—Professor Leslie's process for effecting the congelation of a mass of water in a warm room, without the aid of ice, or of any cooling mixture, or expence of materials, was exhibited lately at Glasgow, by Dr. Ure. It consists in placing two vessels under the receiver of the air pump, the one containing water, the other any substance very attractive of moisture. The weight of the air being

removed by working the machine, copious evaporations begin to take place from the water. Were there nothing under the receiver but this liquid, an atmosphere of vapour would soon be formed, by whose pressure farther evaporation would be prevented; but the other substance absorbs this vapour almost as speedily as it rises. Hence evaporation, and its invariable effect, the production of cold, proceed so vigorously, as soon to convert the water into ice, spiculae of which are seen shooting beautifully across. In the present case, a considerable cake of ice was formed, and preserved for upwards of half an hour, although the temperature of the room was about thirty degrees above the freezing point. Indeed the ice might have been kept for a very long time, had it not been taken out of the receiver, for the purpose of throwing on it portions of potassium, which, at the instant of contact, took fire and burnt holes in it. The ingenious author of this elegant experiment, means, it is said, to apply it on a great scale to the uses of life.

Mine of Cobalt discovered in Cheshire.

—Mr. Bakewell has lately discovered a Cobalt Mine in Cheshire, on a spot which he describes, near the high peak in that county: he observes, the place is an object of more interest to the mineralogist than to the picturesque tourist; as in the space of a few acres he may be presented with ores of most of the metals found in England. The hill he alludes to, is evidently of alluvial formation, being composed chiefly of gravel, and soft, white, and reddish sand stone. In the white sand stone are found various ores of lead, small portions of compact galena, and the same in a granular state intermixed with sand stone. Copper ore was formerly got here in large quantities, as appears by the slagg which remains. The works have been discontinued near forty years. The copper used to be taken to Macclesfield; and, with calamine from Derbyshire, made into brass at that place. The most remarkable production of the place, at present, is Cobalt ore, which was very recently discovered here, existing in the red sand stone. It was first seen upon the estate of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, by a miner who had worked upon the continent, and seen the Cobalt mines in Saxony. The ore at Akderley Edge, the place alluded to, is the black Cobalt ochre of the mineralogists. It is in the form of grains of a bluish black colour. The best specimens resemble grains of gunpowder, disseminated in sand-stone, or lying in thin seams between the stone, which has a schistose or slaty fracture. It lies from eight to ten yards under the surface. It is sent from hence to Pontefract, where it is manufactured into smalt; but the quality of the smalt produced from it, does not yet equal that made from foreign Cobalt.

Cobalt, Mr. Bakewell observes, is one of the most refractory of metals in the hands of the chemical analyst. It is so intimately combined with iron, nickel, and arsenic, that its separation in a state of perfect purity is a process requiring great care, and attended with considerable difficulty.

CUELITIES OF THE FRENCH AT THE MAURITIUS TO ENGLISH PRISONERS.

Extract from a Letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, January 17, 1811.

THE Isle of France, which for many years past, has been represented as a second Gibraltar, before which the British were to lose some thousands of men, if an attempt were made to take it;—this impregnable island, so boasted of by the French, both here and in Europe, has at length fallen into our hands, with the loss, on our side, of 17 killed, and about 60 wounded. Decaen, who was himself to *eat up* at least 5,000 Englishmen, never *showed his teeth*! There are now in the bay four cartels with Frenchmen on board; two have sailed for France, having on board 2,000 men. The whole go home with their arms; the capitulation has not been made public here; but you must have seen the articles in the gazette. To the honour of this government I am happy to say, that *not one single Frenchman of any rank* (excepting the sick) *has been permitted to land*. The prohibitory order was issued as a slight retaliation for the infamous, the brutal, treatment our prisoners have experienced in the Isle of France. It would take many sheets to detail the severities which the atrocity of the French have enforced against our countrymen.

I will mention a few; but the instances of infamous barbarity are so numerous, that this baseness in the enemy no longer excites wonder. It has been generally attributed to Gen. Decaen;—but our own experience proves that the same hatred of the English, whether in arms, or as prisoners, exists in all, and that it is only necessary to be obnoxious to its power to experience its most odious and disgusting operation.

But to particulars—Many months since, the Windham Indianman was captured, in company with the Charlton and United Kingdom, after an unexampled chase of 90 hours, and twice beating off a French frigate.——Commodore Hamelin, the hero celebrated by his deeds at Tapparacoly, after permitting the Windham's officers and the ladies, passengers on board, to be plundered for half an hour, which completed the business; he received Capt. Stewart with his passengers and crew (except four midshipmen and twelve sailors) into the Venus frigate.

This ship afterward experienced a violent storm, and the French officers and crew, with the captain at their head, gave up the ship; and suffered Capt. Stewart of the Windham to take the command, who, with such of his crew as remained on board, in the course of four or five hours, cleared the wreck, cut away the broken topmasts, righted the ship, and after clearing her of seven feet of water in the hold, got her properly hove to. The French then came upon deck, resumed the command, and *confined* the English below! After Capt. Stewart got to the Isle of France he was *refused his parole*; and remained *confined* in the house till he was sent here in a cartel.

He was unluckily again taken; and because he had made known the circumstance of the Venus having been saved by the exertions of himself and his men, he was refused to be included in the next cartel that was sent here; and had not the island surrendered, he would at this moment have remained a prisoner!

The cartels that came from the Isle of France to the Cape, were served with provisions in the following proportion: *two ounces* of salt beef, half a loaf of bad bread, and three pints of water each prisoner, per day. The Scotch and Irish were denominated "*foreigners*" by the French, and as such, put on *two shillings* only of the above ration!—An officer was however allowed 13 Spanish dollars to buy stock for the voyage, which at the season of their arrival occupied a month.

The Ceylon, Astell, and Windham, Indianmen, fell in with the Bellone, Minerve, and Victor corvette, about July last; and after an action of nearly five hours, the Ceylon and Windham struck: the Astell escaped, and has got into Madras, having 72 shot holes in her hull. The Ceylon was fired into *half an hour* after she had surrendered; and a man was killed at the feet of a lady who was coming from below at that very moment. I know the lady intimately, and she is now here.

—The ship of course underwent a pillage. The French took their prizes into Johanna to refit, and upon their leaving that island, the natives, who are remarkably attached to the English, sent, *as presents to the ladies*, some fruits and vegetables, which the French would not allow to be received on board, as they were expressly sent to the English. During the whole time the ladies remained on board, they were subjected to such kind of indecency as our officers declared they "had never before witnessed in the behaviour of the most depraved Englishman." On their landing at the Isle of France, the married officers of the 24th regiment requested permission to look after their baggage, or rather the small remnant of it; but this was not allowed. A promise was however made, that the greatest care should be taken of their property; which of course was never more seen by the owners.

The whole party were marched over a very long and bad road to Port Louis; having no provisions, and being indebted to the liberality of some of the planters for support. They were lodged one night in a barn, abounding with filth and vermin! Ladies, gentlemen, common soldiers and sailors, in the same apartment, without so much as straw to lie upon. At the end of their march the Gov. Gen. Decaen, passed the ladies and officers without notice; suffering them to remain exposed to a hot sun, almost fainting with fatigue and hunger, until such time as *his excellency could condescend to think of their situation!* Of the passengers three married ladies and one single (all of whom I know, and two of them are still here), with nine gentlemen, were shut up in *one room*, about fourteen feet square, for *four days*; the door being all the time *close shut*, and *refused to be opened* at the humble intreaties of the gentlemen! The savages were inexorable!!

Capt. Meriton of the Ceylon Indiaman, who was dangerously wounded in the head, gave up his sword (a present from the Patriotic Fund for his conduct in Linois' action) to the French captain, who, seeing the inscription in which the facts were related, remarked that the whole account was "a damned lie!" The second lieutenant of the Bellone was an *HONOURABLE EXCEPTION* from the rest, and told Capt. Meriton that he would take on shore a silver cup, which was given to him by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company for the same service, and with a similar inscription; promising to deliver it to him again on his landing. This service he performed; but Capt. Dupere of the Bellone, getting intelligence of this transaction, sent to Capt. Meriton, and *required him to deliver the piece of plate*, which he was of course obliged to do.

The above circumstances were known here previous to the departure of the fleet for the attack of the island, and the British admiral, after the capitulation, seized General Decaen's *siege-de-camp*, and *detained him, till Capt. Meriton's piece of plate was restored*. [We hope he also recovered the sword.]

There were fifty-seven officers of the army, navy, and Indiamen, confined on board the Charlton (used as a prison ship). These gentlemen were not allowed a person to cook or to do the most menial office for them, from among the English prisoners. They were therefore obliged to take turn and turn about. At night the whole number, fifty-seven, were locked down in the ship's gun room, about seventeen feet in length, and fourteen in breadth, scarcely allowing room for them to lie down on the deck, no beds, or hammocks, being allowed.

Capt. Willoughby of the Nereide, who fought his ship till he could not *man one gun!*

(all on board, excepting ten or twelve officers and men, being either killed or wounded; and lying on the decks) was himself taken on shore with two desperate wounds on his head. He applied for the favour of his own surgeon to attend him, and *was refused!!* This barbarity, however, even these *delegates of atrocity* appear to have been ashamed of, as the surgeon was in a few hours after permitted to attend him.

The Nereide went into action with seven or eight flags nailed to her mast heads, and she struck all but one at the mizen mast, which could not be got at, on account of the rigging being so much cut; the ship however *had ceased firing*; and the last remnant of her gallant crew went in a boat to acquaint the enemy that the Nereide had surrendered. The boat was *fired on*, and was scarcely able to swim when she got back to the ship, without having made the intended communication, and the French continued their fire on the Nereide for nearly *two hours after!!*

It was after the destruction of the Sirius and Magicienne, and the surrender of the Iphigenia at the Isle de Passe, in Port South East, that the Africaine, Capt. Corbet, arrived on that station, at which time the French were completely masters of the sea. Our only frigate, the Boadicia, having been chased into St. Paul's in the Isle of Bourbon, the Africaine, after having looked into the Isle of France, went down to Bourbon and anchored at St. Denis. The two frigates Boadicia and Africaine, on a signal being made, sailed at the same time from both ports, in hopes of joining. The Africaine sailed well, and after waiting a considerable time for the Boadicia, which was in sight, becalmed, was brought to action by the two French frigates; and after a most desperate engagement, in which the brave Capt. Corbet was mortally wounded, and died shortly after, under extraordinary circumstances, she was obliged to strike. The French immediately took possession, and commenced transshipping the powder and shot from the Africaine, the Boadicia still in sight. At length the latter frigate got a breeze, and stood toward the French frigates, who immediately abandoned the prize, and made sail off. Capt. Rowley towed the Africaine into Bourbon, where she was shortly after fitted out with the Windham's masts, (which ship I should have before mentioned had been retaken, in endeavouring to get into the Isle of France). The reported circumstances of Captain Corbet's death, which are not at all doubted, are these. His first lieutenant who had, during the latter part of the action, fought the ship, offered Capt. Corbet's sword to the French officer who went on board to take possession; but although he was acquainted that Capt. Corbet had but a few minutes before suffered

amputation, he inhumanly refused to receive the sword from any other hand; and when he went into the cabin for that purpose, which of course had been reported, Captain Corbet made a most violent effort to throw the sword at the Frenchman, by which means the tourniquet was displaced, and he expired in a short time. Even this did not satisfy the French, whose hatred of Capt. Corbet exceeded all bounds; it was exasperated by their dread of his courage and ability, and this induced one of them to commit the dastardly act of kicking Capt. Corbet's dead body, as it lay on the deck!!! The scoundrel, I will venture to affirm, would not have dared even to look on Capt. Corbet when alive. These are the exploits of the *only enlightened and brave nation in the world!* Yet there are still some persons *even in our own country!* who affect to maintain that these enormities are merely the acts of individuals, and do not affect the character of a nation. But a people is composed of individuals; and if a large proportion of these are guilty of, or justify such atrocities, it must be admitted that the aggregate is bad. Conduct so infamous cannot merit a liberal return. In fact our clemency is *abused* by the insolent wretches on whom it is ill bestowed. They attribute the kind treatment they experience from the English, not to generosity, but to the fear of the GREAT NATION!!

This is a fact, which in the former indulgence the French prisoners here have experienced, they have openly declared. They had even the audacity to pity the soldiers embarked for the Isle of France, "as not one could ever return!" What braggadocio cock-ombs! The island surrendered a few hours after our forces appeared. Their ignorance is equal to their vanity; for our fleet, in number above 80 sail, anchored at a place where they had supposed it impossible for a single ship to ride in safety! Yet from the time at which the debarkation commenced, to the landing of 11,000 men, only *three hours* had elapsed! It was at the period when the French were so superior to the English off the Isle of France, they having two squadrons at sea, and we being left with only the Boadicia frigate (the Africaine being unserviceable for want of masts), the Otter sloop of war, and Staunch gun-brig, when a signal was made at Isle Bourbon that three sail were in sight. Capt. Rowley immediately got under weigh in the Boadicia, and stood toward them. The ships were the Venus, French frigate, Capt. Hamelin, Commodore, (the *only officer* who had not orders from his government to avoid fighting SINGLY with an English frigate) the Ceylon, English frigate, which the Venus had just taken, in consequence of the Victor sloop coming up which in the night Capt. Gordon of the

Ceylon had supposed to have been another frigate, and which ship was then in company. Capt. Rowley, in the course of three or four exchanges of shot, took the Venus, and retook the Ceylon! This was accounted to be as gallant and masterly a service as ever was performed; for in the space of three days, he, with *one* frigate, retook the Africaine, when two French frigates were in sight, and took the large frigate Venus of 1200 tons, with the Ceylon, which she had just before taken from us; thus raising our force to four, and by the men who were in them, in the course of a week the Africaine was refitted, and our squadron amounted to five sail!

It is mentioned, much to the honour of Capt. Willoughby, that when Capt. Dupere called upon him, at the time he was confined with his wounds, at Port South East, on his name being announced, Capt. Willoughby sent out a message, "that he never would disgrace his majesty's service, by holding any communication with a man, who had been infamous enough to fire on a vanquished enemy!"

General Decaen arrived yesterday at this place; he was dressing for the purpose of coming on shore; but I rejoice to say he was greatly mortified at being refused. His wife and family are however landed; and I suppose we shall meet them this evening at the governor's ball.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. IV.—*Number of Seamen voted.—Lord Chancellor — Coroner's Inquest — Corporal Curtis — Appeals and Chancery Causes — Irish Catholic Committee — Distilleries — Army, &c.*

House of Commons, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Yorke moved the wear and tear estimates for the navy. The number of seamen last year amounted to 140,000, including 30,000 marines. He now moved for 145,000, including 31,000 marines; and stated, that the seamen of last year actually exceeded the estimate.

Monday, Feb. 25.—Mr. Whitbread intent on obtaining facts on which to ground an accusation of misdemeanour against the ministry in 1801, especially the Lord Chancellor, moved for the appointment of a committee to inspect the journals of the House of Lords, respecting the examination of the physicians before that house in 1804. He supported this motion by stating the acknowledged and ardent loyalty of the people, in 1788, with their affliction and joy as the king was reported to be getting worse or better,—why then was their affection doubted in 1801?

On the question being put from the chair, Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion. Upon a division, there appeared for the mo-

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tion, 81—against it, 198.—Majority against the motion, 117.

House of Lords, Feb. 26.

Lord Holland moved for a copy of the proceedings of a coroner's jury, which sat on the 10th of January last, on the body of William Colner: and which first found that he had been starved to death in the *Marshalsea Prison*: but changed their verdict to—"died for want of food, clothing, and lodging." His Lordship adverted to the distress and misery of this prisoner (his debt was only £7.), who had been seen gnawing the refuse bones in the yard, if possible to prolong his existence. Lord H. further alluded to the debtor and creditor laws of this country;—did not mean to throw blame on any at present; but conjured their lordships to assert their rights and their privileges in favour of suffering humanity, &c.—Motion carried.

House of Commons, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

Col. Wardle rose to submit a motion respecting Corporal Curtis, late of the Oxford militia. After acknowledging the high character of the colonel of that regiment, and of the officers who had tried and punished Corporal Curtis for mutinous expressions, he stated his attempt to see and converse with the delinquent: he went down to Portsmouth in November last for that purpose; but the wind was so foul, and blew so hard, and made the water so rough, that he declined the passage. A friend whom he sent to the Isle of Wight, was refused the sight of the corporal. He himself had written to the commander in chief, to delay the transportation of Curtis, who had been first flogged, and then sent abroad, unsight unseen.

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

Col. Langton, commander of the Oxford militia, was ready to meet any charges on this subject.

Mr. Perceval read Col. Wardle's letters to the commander in chief; and asked whether the house had commissioned the hon. gent. to be its walking committee in search of misdemeanors and miscreants? What could be worse than such an inquisition, "because he was a member of that house?" The law must have its course: the guilty must be punished: and when the commander in chief desired to receive some reason for his interference, but could not obtain it—what blame was imputable to him? After several other speeches adverse to Col. Wardle's motion, the house divided.

For the motion *ONE.

Against it ninety-one.

[Corporal Curtis was charged with saying, among other things, "that he would tear his colonel's coat off his back for fraud: that he would cashier the principal officers of his re-

giment for similar fraud also: that he went on no vague opinion, but was sure of his mark, and could produce regular grounds of conviction, &c." He was tried in the regular manner by a court martial, and was sentenced to a *thousand lashes*. He received *two hundred*, and was then suffered to volunteer for foreign service.]

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 5.

Hearing of Appeals.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a motion for a committee to consider the best mode of obtaining greater expedition in determining appeals and writs of error: 270 causes were too many to allow a hope of bringing up the arrears. Committee ordered.

House of Commons, Tuesday, March 6.

Mr. Brougham introduced the subject of the Slave Trade, still carried on to some extent, notwithstanding the act passed to prohibit it. He stated several instances of the subtleties employed to conceal the real destination of vessels; the *coverings* by foreign names and papers; the false *fittings out*, and hidden preparations for conveyance of slaves, &c. and having enlarged on the abominable nature of this vile traffic, he concluded by moving for a bill to render more effectual the act of 47th of the king, for abolishing the slave trade, &c. After a few coincident observations from Mr. Wilberforce and others, motion agreed to.

Thursday, March 7.—Mr. Ponsonby enlarged in addressing the house on the subject of the late proceedings in Ireland, relative to the Catholic Committee. He described the catholics as oppressed and ill-treated; as suffering grievous vexations, &c. and desired the hon. gent. the Secretary for Ireland, to explain the motives and causes of his late extraordinary circular letter, &c.—He then moved "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before that house, copies of any proclamation issued by his grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, enforcing the provisions of the Convention Act: a copy of any case or cases submitted by the Lord Lieutenant to the Attorney and Solicitor General, with their opinion thereon; also extracts from the correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the English government, relative to the Catholic Committee."

Mr. Wellesley Pole, the Irish Secretary, explained to the house the view taken by the Irish government of the proceedings of the body called the Catholic Committee. He stated, that since the year 1809 the Duke of Richmond (Lord Lieutenant), presuming that almost every act of the Catholic Committee would be its last, had suffered with the utmost patience the violent declamations and conduct of that body. The Committee

* Col. Langton himself!

met yeats ago in contravention of the Convention Act; and they knew that they did so: they comprized 36 delegates from the different wards of Dublin: they were checked by a hint from the Secretary of the then Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford. Violent as their debates were, they confined themselves to the object of their petition, and having framed their petition, they dissolved themselves. But the Committee of 1810 intended to *perpetuate* themselves. There was a scurrilous debate in November last, in which it was asserted that the people of England were their friends, but the government of England was their enemy; a wicked government, the cause of all their grievances, &c. &c. They caused their debates to be published, and to be circulated throughout the kingdom, as if they were a regular body. Government suffered these irregularities, because it would not even appear to check the right of petitioning,—but when they instituted a standing “Committee of Grievances,” it was evident that they had departed from the spirit of their institution, and grievances real or imaginary, old or new, would be found or forged for their animadversions. In fact, they revived a case which government had already modified—and after government had revised the proceedings, they collected subscriptions for supporting a prosecution to be instituted. They called *themselves* the protectors of the catholics; they sought for grievances in the administration of the Foundling Hospital at Dublin, where as children were taken in indiscriminately, they complained of the difficulty of recognizing their own (catholic) children—who was to blame for that?—After sundry similar acts increasing in boldness, the Lord Lieutenant, with the moderate inhabitants of Dublin took offence, at their doings, and consulted the council on the best means of suppressing this spirit of legislation. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney and Solicitor General concurred in the expediency of the measures taken. *The catholics had been indulged more than protestants would be, in their right of petitioning, from unwillingness to seem intolerant.* As to the notissuing of a proclamation, such an instrument was unnecessary.

Mr. Ponsonby replied by ridiculing the secret motives and actions imputed to a body, whose resolutions were regularly published in the newspapers. The circular letter was not law: it prevented persons from attending meetings, who might intend to remonstrate against them. On a division,—for Mr. Ponsonby's motion 48—against it 133.—Majority 85.

Distillery.

Friday, March 8.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to the house a plan for the permanent equalization of the duties on

malt and sugar. The principle had been tried in part. At one time the duty had been so high as to prohibit the use of sugar in distillation: at another time it was necessary to prohibit the use of grain. One cwt. of sugar produces 30 gallons of spirits: the quantity produced from the wash, instead of 11 gallons as had been calculated, proved to be 12. He therefore proposed an additional halfpenny: this would gain to the public £380,000, making the whole of the duty above £2,000,000.

Mr. Curwen strongly combated the positions of the right hon. gent. The principle would destroy the barley counties: 48s. is the average price of barley; now it is only 28s. The advantage that sugar possesses over barley, is so great, that there can be no competition between them. 4,000 head of cattle come from the barley counties to the metropolis; that source of supply must be cut off; the consequence will be, that a halfpenny per pound will be added to the price of meat. The value of milk in London, is £250,000; to this a considerable addition will unfavourably be made. The great importance of additional attention to the improvement of the farming interest of this country might be estimated, from considering what has been done within a short period, in one single county, namely, Lanchashire; in that county alone, 50,000 acres had been within a short time enclosed for tillage. On a division—for the resolution 70—against it 21.—Majority 49.

On the order of the day for taking the report of the Committee of Supply into consideration,

Sir T. Turton complained of the immense sums annually voted for military purposes. The local militia were not an efficient force, but merely exhausted our finances. Our cavalry amounted to 17,000, but we never employed more than 6000 or 7000 abroad.

There existed in the country a military spirit, which government had encouraged, while it was their duty to repress it; because it must materially diminish the population. Our population did not exceed 16,000,000; our force, of every description, was 900,000 men. France had a population of 100,000,000, without possessing a military force nearly in proportion.

Mr. Giles, Sir Peter Murray, Mr. Banks, and other gentlemen remarked on parts of the report.

Chancery Causes and Appeals.

Mr. M. A. Taylor stated in strong terms, the hardships imposed on suitors in the Court of Chancery:—when Lord Talbot was made Chancellor, the bankruptcy commissions were 160: in 1809, they were 1100: in the present year, he understood, they were 2,400! besides wills, settlements, &c. &c.—Was it

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possible for one judge to go through all these?—He was informed that the appeals in the House of Lords, were 300. In one year only thirteen could be decided: twenty years therefore, would not decide those now entered. He stated several cases of extreme hardship; and moved for a committee to examine and report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the hon. member every credit for his intention—acknowledged the intricacy of the business—a committee had already been appointed in another place to investigate the subject: he wished to wait till it was seen what that committee would determine.

Mr. Adam stated his knowledge that the grievance was very manifest.

Mr. Simeon vindicated the Chancellor:—stated a number of judicial proceedings of which the public knew nothing; as demurrers, bills of exceptions, &c. which came before the Chancellor. He refuted some of the assertions in Mr. Beckwith's book. He would wait the issue.

Sir Samuel Romilly vindicated the Lord Chancellor, in most express terms;—he never had his equal:—yet the grievance increased; this house ought to examine into it.

The Attorney General and others spoke. The house divided: for *adjourning* the question 87: for receiving it, 47.

House of Lords, March 15.

Mutiny Bill.

Earl Stanhope moved a clause making it imperative on officers to allow soldiers to refrain from attending a place of worship they did not approve; and to allow them to frequent where they did approve.

The Earl of Liverpool admitted the principle, said it was acted on, and it should be acted on; but saw no ground for passing it into a law.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the motion.

Lord Stanhope said the acknowledgment of the principle was a point gained. On the question—non-contents 22—contents 11.

House of Commons, March 18.

The house in a Committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the consideration of the Prince Regent's message for allowing £2,000,000 for the services of the Portuguese army. The regular force of Portugal was 45,000 men: the militia was also 40,000. The experience of last year justified the measure. He hoped there would be no objection to it.

Mr. Ponsonby considering the increased amount of this grant, together with our stipulation never to acknowledge any king of Portugal but the heir of the house of Bra-

ganza; could see no end to our extravagance, while the people had a shilling left.

March 19.—Mr. Martin stated a variety of vexations to which printers had been and still were liable, under the act passed in the midst of the revolutionary furor, for obliging them to put their name and place of abode to every printed leaf. He related instances of *fac-simile* title pages of *antient* latin books, &c. &c. which led to penalties of £100,000. For omitting the word "London" to his address, a printer was implicated in penalties to the amount of £20,000—because *every copy*, even of a hand bill, carried its own penalty on the whole edition. Leave was given to bring in a bill.

House of Lords, March 21.

Bank Dollar Tokens.

Lord Grenville alluded to the recent additional value of ten per cent. assigned by the Bank to their current dollars: questioned, the right of any private body to vary the value of the *current coin*. Government itself could not make it legal.

Lord Bathurst denied that Bank dollars were the current coin of the realm. Affirmed that government *could* impart a legal value to any denomination of coin: but here government had done nothing. Papers ordered.

Portuguese Military.

On taking unto consideration the message of the Prince Regent,

The Marquis Wellesley observed that the notoriety and public principles on which this message was founded, rendered explanation almost superfluous. He expatiated on the necessity of the case, and complimented the bravery, &c. of the Portuguese troops. He moved an address, in concurrence with the message.

Lord Grenville opposed the motion.

Lord Liverpool supported it. Motion adopted.

House of Commons, March 21.

Press in India.

Lord Hamilton brought forward his motion; observing, that of late years the press in India had been put under regulations, inconsistent, not only with justice, but with what had even been recognized by that house. He moved, that there be laid before the house, copies of all orders, regulations, rules, &c. relative to the restrictions on the press in the different presidencies in India, either by the government themselves, or transmitted from this country, since the year 1797.

Mr. Dundas opposed the motion, which was negatived.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama-Office, March, 26, 1811.

THE political appearances of the present time, resemble those figures in a phantasmagoria, which, amidst a darkness purposely rendered as opaque as possible, glimmered by their own light, merely. The objects they presented, when most enlarged were most obscure, and though they seemed to approach, yet they were ill defined. Surrounded by a penumbra, they lost their distinctness; and those to whom they appeared more distant, because smaller, could judge of them as well as others, who estimated their situation as more proximate. In fact, the appearance and disappearance, the prominence and the recession of those who affect the denomination, "the Great of the Earth," is well shadowed out, by the magic lanthorn we have alluded to; and whoever among them, thinks to become more substantial than these aerial images, deceives himself. He may for a while too, deceive others; but it must be those who are willingly the dupes of their own imaginations; and whose bewildered fancies, delude themselves by ideal spectres.

Why should we not learn wisdom from the follies of others? Is the head happy because encircled by a crown?—Ask the wearer of the iron crown: what miseries does he not experience? Is that birth happy which confers the right to a throne?—Ask the captive Ferdinand. Is a long line of ancestors a security for sovereign power?—Ask the exiled Louis. Is spirit, and vigour of mind, a sure defence against calamity?—Ask the wandering Gustavus. Is the renown of ancestry, a shield to ward off the darts of adversity?—Ask Frederick William. Wherever we direct our enquiries, this we learn, that humble virtue is indisputably happier than exalted profligacy, and that empire is no boon, in itself, to the individual who exercises its authority. But why this sentimental mood?—we abandon it, with the famous Benediction of the facetious Tom Brown:

Blest be the monarchs who have fought
For pompous name and wide dominion;
Since by their errors we are taught,
That happiness is but opinion!

The season of the year is returned which permits activity to military enterprize. The first possible moment that offered practicability, has been seized by the British cooped up in Cadiz during the winter, for a sortie intended to take in rear the French forces besieging that city. The consequence has been a battle, in which the French have again felt the force of the British bayonet. We confess, that we

did not expect the action to take place, when it did, nor where it did. The spirit of the British commander, in prompt obedience, to the orders of the Spanish general, whose ally he was, seems to have led him into difficulties, from which intrepidity alone could extricate him. Opinion in England, runs strongly against the Spaniard: till we know more particulars, we can only conjecture, that had Lieut.-Gen. Graham, with his troops, moved at the same rate as Spanish troops usually move, Gen. Penas would have found him only half the distance in advance, which he actually attained. In like manner, by so prompt a defeat of the French, "in less than an hour and a half," it is possible that the Spanish general was astounded; and had not time to execute his *sedate manœuvres*. The action, is *EXTREMELY* honourable to the British arms; and it is so far beneficial, as to enforce conviction on the invaders of Britain, that they will meet with an *influenza* of resistance here, *when they come*, to which all the struggles they have hitherto engaged in, were but child's play.

Whether the siege of Cadiz will be raised, speedily, we doubt. In fact, we know not whether heartily to wish it: for the troops it employs, and the expences it will demand, if vigorously pressed, may possibly puzzle poor King Joseph,—if he have sense enough left, to be puzzled about any thing.

At Badajos, the Spaniards have suffered themselves to be surprized, *in their very camp*!! Strange! passing strange! Had they no centinels—no advanced guard? It was surely during the *siesta*, and they were all asleep. They lost their camp equipage, tents, baggage,—all but their lives. Yet even thus dispersed, the soldiers have not abandoned the cause of their country: some have repaired to Badajos, where they knew they must endure a siege; others to the nearest army, where they could not but expect a conflict.—In the mean while, it is understood that Badajos holds out against the French, and defends itself by frequent sallies. This resistance has overset all the French calculations, and the impossibility of Marshal Massena's receiving any reinforcements from the south, has induced him to break up his camp suddenly, and take *French leave* of his winter quarters. Will he receive any reinforcements from the north?—we doubt it: *first*, because the *Moniteur* assured us, lately, that should he retreat, he would find *army after army, posted to support him*: *secondly*, because Buonaparte has other projects in his head, which will not allow him to detach any great number of troops to slaughter in Spain: *thirdly*, because it cannot but be known to Joseph, at least, that *the game is up*, as the colonies are gone; and that the French soldiery, being but little inspired by

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the spirit of perseverance, are (officers and men) completely disgusted with the service. Which of their generals has obtained any real laurels, or given any real satisfaction, in Spain? We have seen some taken prisoners; others have gladly beheld their successors; what have their successors done?—No more than they did. And these too, are discharged. We know that some have conceived deadly hatred and jealousies of others; feuds and animosities, have embittered their achievements; and all are disgusted with the inconsequential character of their most vaunted exploits. What have they consisted in?—In driving a hundred of Spanish mountaineers, by bands of five twenties, across a valley, from one height to another: to as much profit in respect to the ultimate conquest of the Peninsula, as a pack of boys throw stones at a flight of crows, and drive them over a hedge into another field—follow them into that field, they return to the former: and this their pursuers call a VICTORY! But “the Spaniards have not expelled the French:” no: that is a pleasure to come. Let them not despair of doing it; and they will do it. The ammunition of Joseph will be exhausted in time: his revenues are not improved by the sufferings of the country; and as to what his kind brother Nap may think proper to send him, bye and bye, we are mistaken if his treasury holds out so long as Spanish resistance.

A propos of brother Nap. Is he asleep? No: “Macbeth has murdered sleep.” Conscience is a busy intruder: it knocks at many a door before a man is up in the morning to meet it; and among others at brother Nap’s. He dozes, just enough to dream: then starts at a noise heard or fancied:—“swears a prayer or two, and then to sleep again:”—Ambition is his day-dream: he thinks to rule the world: he is mistaken: his character is found out: he knows that machinations are going on against him: there is an underplot: he suspects it: he broods over it: it will burst out, when he least is prepared to counteract it. He enjoys life, as *he* enjoyed the feast, over whose head hung a sword suspended by a hair: he enjoys life, as the men destined to be sacrificed, who ate and drank in their way to the area of the temple: he enjoys life, as Tantalus enjoyed the fruits which hung before him, within his sight, but beyond his grasp; while the water reached to his chin, but when he stooped to quench his thirst, it shrunk from his parched lips.

Report states that the successor of Josephine was delivered of a son, March 20, at 9 o’clock in the morning.

It is understood that beside lately taking Holland into his grounds, the emperor and king has enclosed, by a sort of removal of his park paling, several additional sovereign-

ties; as—his brother Jerome’s, so that the kingdom of Westphalia is now become an integral part of the French empire:—the Duchy of Oldenburgh; the Duke is gone, it is said, to Petersburg to complain to the Emperor of Russia; and a few towns in the North, as Hamburgh, &c. trifles, mere *bagatelles*!

Notwithstanding these appearances, and indeed, partly in consequence of them, we are led to conjecture, that there is in the satellites of Buonaparte a lateat disposition to *set up for themselves*. *C’est tout naturel*: and he knows it. He has it is true endeavoured to prevent them by impoverishing the countries under their command; but this may act another way, when he most needs their services. What is Bernadotte doing in the North? Nothing very acceptable. What is Murat doing in the South? Nothing serviceable to the *Grand Nation*: that fellow is as great a knave as his master: why should he not shew it when time serves? Our attention is however, more particularly drawn Northward. Britain sends a strong fleet thither: say five and twenty sail of the line: Count Götorp (Gustavus) embarks on board of it. The Russian court is certainly disgusted: but the consequences will not appear immediately. Peace with Turkey is previously necessary. The Turks know this.

The fleet in the Scheldt is getting forward: we hope with every prospect of invading England, as heretofore.

At home, two points may chiefly engage the attention of the politician: the first is the silence in Ireland, notwithstanding the predicted explosion in consequence of the hardships imposed on the catholics by the late circular letter. No intelligence of moment has arrived from that country, importing the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants on that occasion. They have sense enough to know, that the catholic committee had been abandoned by its original leaders, on account of its meditated proceedings, and the respectable part of the Irish catholics continue their confidence in those original leaders. We hope and trust, that the influence of the rational portion of the community will continue undiminished, and prove triumphant over every effort of Buonaparte to kindle discontent into discord and a flame.

The theme of universal conversation is now, the late rise in price of the Bank dollar tokens: on which *ten per cent.* has been added by an advertisement from the Bank, at a stroke. As we happened to have paid away all our dollars *the day before*, we of course claim the privileges of losers, and enjoy the right of complaint. On the contrary, the persons to whom we paid them look us saucily in the face, and count their gains—“so many dollars so many six-pences.”

What can we do?—to doubt the policy of this measure, to shake our heads, and shrug our shoulders, as *half* the world does, is to confess empty pockets; and poverty though it is no vice, is *quelque chose de plus*, as the witty Frenchman said. We must 'een let the affair take its own way. It will be felt in butter and eggs; in domestic expenditure, generally; but that we must endure.

As we deem this one of the most remarkable incidents in our domestic concerns as a nation, that has ever come under our cognizance, we have introduced this order *verbatim*, from the advertisement published by this prosperous corporation. We give no opinion on the causes to which it is attributed—nor on the causes of those causes. It is rather a national than a private measure: to what extent in the world at large will this operation of a *private* company be felt?

[For the advertisement, see OBSERVANDA INTERNA, p. 783.]

The importance of this proceeding of the Bank, which refers, as we trust, only to a temporary necessity, though felt at the moment by every body, is not equal to that which will be attached by the judicious to the spirit excited for improving and quickening a very consequential part of our Law Proceedings; we mean those in the Court of Chancery, and the long delayed Appeals in the House of Lords. Posterity will have occasion to bless the devisers of an effectual plan for accelerating this long borne grievance; and if it might not be thought presumptuous in ourselves, we would take some share of praise (as we take much interest) on the promotion of this national benefit: though we confess our obligations on this subject to a gentleman* whose advanced age, might seem to relieve him from engaging in such arduous undertakings. The same philanthropist in conjunction with a most benevolent member of the legislature, has the satisfaction of seeing his proposals for Registering Charitable Donations in a fair train for becoming effectual: both Houses of Parliament appear to concur in the propriety and necessity of these measures.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that his Majesty is in that state of recovery, which gives no alarm for the issue: he enjoys his family, though with caution. It is likely circumstances will continue as they are, at least till the fine summer weather be settled; or till about the time of proroguing the Parliament.

The conduct of the Regent gives universal satisfaction.

* Mr. Beckwith's letters on these subjects may be seen in PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 605: Vol. IX. p. 14.

We have thought it our duty to make further efforts to obtain a copy of the Pope's bull, that has proved so offensive to Buonaparte. Our information terminates in learning—that no copy of it had reached England a few days ago—that the last public ecclesiastical act known to the catholic clergy here, was the allowance to the Portuguese soldiers to eat flesh in Lent—but, that the catholic representatives of His Holiness in this country, had received no intelligence from him, nor obtained any communication with him, for upwards of TWENTY MONTHS. Such is the liberty of the Head of the Church, under the guardian care of his eldest son, the most Christian Emperor and King!!!

IRELAND.

As an instance of the uncertainties and unaccountables of Irish Oppositions, we introduce a conversation that lately passed in a public Court.

Caravats and Shanavests.—The following explanation of the above names, by which two formidable factions, embracing the greatest part of the lower order of people in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, are distinguished, is taken from the report of the trial of some of these persons, before the late special commission at Clonmel.

James Slattery examined.

Chief Baron.—What is the cause of quarrel between these two parties, the Shanavests and Caravats?—A. I do not know.

Q. What's the true reason?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. So, then, according to your account, I am to understand that each party attacks the other by way of defence?

Question by a Juror.—Were the men who were concerned in the affray in the month of August, the same that were concerned at the races of Coolmoyno?—A. They were.

Q. Do you know a man of the name of Pauddeen Car?—A. I do.

Q. He is your uncle. Was not he the principal ringleader and commander of the army of Shanavests?—A. He is a poor old man, and not able to take command.

Q. (By Lord Norbury.) What was the first cause of quarrel?—A. It was the same foolish dispute made about May-poles.

Q. (By the Chief Baron.) Which is the oldest party?—A. The Caravats were going on for two years before the Shanavests stirred.

Q. Why were they called Caravats?—A. A man of the name of Hanly was hanged; he was prosecuted by the Shanavests, and Pauddeen Car said he would not leave the place of execution till he saw the Caravat about the fellow's neck; and from that time they were called *Caravats*.

Q. For what offence was Hanly hanged?

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—A. For burning the house of a man who had taken land over his neighbour's head.

Q. Hanly was the leader of the Caravats?

—A. Before he was hanged his party was called the *Moyle Rangers*. The Shanavests were called *Pauddeen Car's party*.

Q. Why were they called Shanavests?

—A. Because they wore old waistcoats.

Nich. Saxton examined.

This witness corroborated the evidence of James Slattery. His evidence was exactly similar with that given by the former witness: he gave precisely the same history of the first origin of the party of Caravats and Shanavests, and proved that all those connected in their illegal associations had no other object in taking up arms than to defend themselves against the attacks of each other.

Rev. John Ryan, Parish Priest of Feathard, examined.

Q. How long have you been parish priest of Feathard?—A. Eight years last October.

Q. Are you acquainted with all your parishioners?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you recollect the races of Coolmoine, in the month of September?—A. I do; I was at the races on the day of the fight, and heard a shot fired in the direction the Shanavests were.

Cross examined by the Solicitor-General.

Witness said that at the fair he saw some of the Shanavests strike the Caravats.

Q. (By the Chief Baron.) Is it notorious in the parish, who are Shanavests and who are Caravats?—A. It is.

Q. From a gentleman of your appearance and manners, I should wish to be informed what is the real cause of quarrel?—A. I never could find out the real cause.

Question by Lord Norbury.—Do the feuds of those insurgents prevent their attending Divine Service?—A. No, my lord; both Shanavests and Caravats attend Divine Service indiscriminately.

Solicitor-General resumed.—Q. Do you consider those feuds, as they are called, are confined to the lower orders?—A. I think they are; I am not sure whether any respectable parishioner has joined them.

Q. Can you form any opinion whether one party is more criminal than the other?—A. I cannot; they are equally criminal: but the taking of arms is confined exclusively to the two parties concerned in those feuds.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Essex.—The bean and pea-planting is nearly if not quite finished; and in the dry grounds a number of pieces of oats are already sown, for which the winter fallows work extremely well. The wheats, for the most part are much improved; excepting on

the very wet soils, and such as were late put into the ground. The open weather has been very favourable to the prolongation of the stock of straw; which must otherwise have been scarce. Turnips in general are yet plentiful; and several farmers have introduced the Swedish turnips, for a latter supply. For some time past little rain has fallen. The fatting stock are doing well; and a better season was never known for the breeding sheep to lamb down. The winter vetches are getting forward; and some of those sown since Christmas make a pleasing appearance, where the lands are tender. Very little alteration has taken place since my last respecting the price of any kind of cattle.

Suffolk.—The wheats have much improved in the course of the last month. Rye, tares, and clover, have improved much. Should this weather continue equally mild as at present during another month, it will be well for the graziers. Beans and peas are nearly all got into the ground in fine order. Never was there a finer time for breeding sheep to lamb down. It is likely to be very productive. Very busy farmers are in general getting the lands ready for oats and barley; the lands work like gardens.

Warwickshire.—The unusual fine weather during nearly the whole of this month, has rendered every agricultural process simple and progressive. Where the turnips are eaten off, the tilth turns up unusually well. Compost has been spread, and the meadows generally laid for the scythe. The yearning time is very favourable; many double; and the ewes milk well. The wheat never looked better, nor promised fairer for a crop. The markets are unusually well supplied, and grain of every description is fast declining in price. Stock of every description is lower, except cattle for the dairy, which are in high demand. Wool is rather lower; yet still fetches 26s. per tod. Manufactures.—There is no lack of American, &c. orders; but a very considerable hesitation in the execution of them.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 20, 1811.

We regret to state that the manufactories in Lancashire, Nottingham, &c. continue in the same way as for some time past, owing to the slackness of exportation; and failures of the most respectable houses take place daily. We hope the intended relief granted by government by a loan of six millions to the merchants, and manufacturers, may produce a favourable change in the dreary aspect of affairs, but we apprehend that three times that sum would not be sufficient to answer all the purposes of a commerce so widely extended, as that of these islands. The prices

of West-India cotton wool are merely nominal; there being no purchasers. Dye stuffs of every description are at reduced prices, and West-India produce meets a very dull sale; except raw sugar, which has rather advanced, about 3s. per cwt. within these few days, but coffee is very heavy, and no sale whatever for it; the principal consumption of it having always been on the Continent.

The linen market at Dublin is just finished: very few buyers attended; and none bought for America, owing to the pending differences with that country, consequently linens sold at reduced prices, and the market turned out a very dull one for the manufacturer and bleacher.

After a lapse of four months, the post is opened between France and this country, *via Germany*. Several German mails have lately arrived, and brought letters from all parts of the Continent of *old* as well as recent dates, the *burning system of Bonaparte's* is carried on in the most rigid manner, and although they are in the greatest want of sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. &c. yet it is impossible for them to obtain those articles, so closely are they watched by thousands of Dutch and French *excisemen*. Our government are granting licences to vessels to proceed to different parts of France and Holland for seeds only, all other kind of goods being here prohibited.

Russia, like Great Britain, depending on its commerce, begins *at last* to feel the severity of *Bonaparte's* restrictions on its trade, and the merchants at Petersburg are using every effort in their power to have them done away, or moderated in some degree.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between February 20, and March 20, 1811, with the Attornies, correctly extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERCEDED.

Neave, J. Longham, Dorset, Mealman.
Rogers, J. and T. Thomas, Strand and Charter-house Square, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams J. and J. Ludlow, East Lane, Walworth, oil and colour-men. *Att.* Watson, Clifford's-Inn.
Ainscow, M. and R. Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Temple.
Airken, J. Burnley, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Aitkin, J. Burnley, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
Alcock, W. Heywood, Lancashire, victualler. *Att.* Santen, Chancery Lane.
Anderson, W. Hull, shoemaker. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Andras, J. Bath, haberdasher. *Att.* Anstice, and Co. Temple.
Ashton, J. Salford, Lancashire, roper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Baker, J. Frome Selwood, Somerset, sadler. *Att.* James Gray's-Inn Square.
Baker, J. Litton, Derby, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Ware, Gray's-Inn.
Bath, R. Maker, Plymouth, rope-maker. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.
Bellingham, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Batty, T. Lane, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.
Bartlett, W. A. Portsmouth, perfumer, *Att.* Callaway, Portsmouth.

Batty, W. Flenshaw Lane, York, cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Beaton, S. Downhead, Somerset, jobber. *Att.* Cooke, Austin Friars.
Bentley, J. Smith-house, Halifax, card-maker. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's-Inn.
Bibby, G. Norion Falgate, silversmith. *Att.* Hulme, Russell Square.
Birkby, H. Lower Rowfolds, York, card-maker. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
Blissett, J. Barleygate, Herts, cordwainer. *Att.* Taylor and Son, Featherstone Buildings.
Blow, J. Hertford, currier. *Att.* Higden and Co. London Wall.
Bloore, W. Bishopgate Street, timber merchant. *Att.* Hartsford, Horseleydown.
Boulton, G. E. Worcester, china-manufacturer. *Att.* Cardale and Co. Gray's-Inn.
Bowden, W. Downhead Somerset, dealer. *Att.* King, Bedford Row.
Bradfield, R. Attleburgh, Norfolk, miller. *Att.* Elsdale and Co. New Inn.
Brunner, J. Rochdale, Lancashire, dealer. *Att.* Birken, Bond Court, Walbrook.
Bradley, B. Farnham, brewer. *Att.* Dyne, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Browahill, T. Leeds, silversmith. *Att.* Batty, Chancery Lane.
Burton, J. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Blackstock Temple.
Byneld, J. Islington, dealer. *Att.* Shearman, Hart Street, Bloomsbury.
Cameron, W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
Carter, W. jun. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Chamber, Bedford Row.
Caswell, N. and L. Chelmsford, Essex, innkeeper, *Att.* Brook and Co. Red Lion Square.
Charlton, M. Argyle Street, victualler. *Att.* Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
Cleland, A. Charles Street, Mary-le-bonne, upholsterer. *Att.* Saunders, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.
Clove, V. Hailey, Newcastle, potter. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Coldman, T. Ockley, Surrey, shopkeepers. *Att.* Emson, Charlotte Street, Surrey.
Colerick, B. Globe Street, Wapping, needle-maker. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.
Cooper, J. Chester, woollen draper. *Att.* Faulkner, Chester.
Cooper, T. Higham, Kent, butcher. *Att.* Chippendall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Cropland, S. Liverpool, ship-chandler. *Att.* Windle, John Street.
Denton, J. Burnham, Essex, seedsman. *Att.* Powell, Finch Lane.
Dixon, J. and E. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Gregson and Co. Angel Court.
Dingle, J. Plymouth Dock, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.
Dowding, T. Paternoster Row, warehouseman. *Att.* Phipps, Guer Lane, Chapside.
Downey, T. Wapping, glazier and painter. *Att.* Shaw, Broad Street.
Duckett, W. Ramsgate, carpenter. *Att.* Enley and Co. Furnival's-Inn.
Dutton, T. Liverpool, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Easton, W. Broad Street, factor. *Att.* Pearce, Paternoster Row.
Ellam, J. sen. Westleigh, Lancashire, butcher, *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Temple.
Elliot, H. Kent Road, Surrey, grocer, *Att.* Borill, New Bridge Street.
Eveleigh, F. Launceston, Cornwall, brewer, *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-Inn-Square.
Fairclough, G. jun. Chorley, Lancashire, grocer. *Att.* Chippendall, Q. Queen Street.
Fawcett, M. Liverpool, music-seller. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Ferris, D. Oak Lane, Blackwell-hall factor. *Att.* Stevens, Aldermanbury.
Finlayson, W. and T. Deares, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Wilde and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Flack, R. Castle Hedingham, Essex, butcher. *Att.* Cotting, Bartlett's Buildings.
Fletcher, M. Liverpool, earthenware-dealer. *Att.* Windle, Bedford Row.
Forbes, W. and G. Lewis, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Goddard, J. Kennet Wharf, Upper Thames Street, factor. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-Inn Place.
Gosling, S. J. and A. Mark Lane, wine-merchants. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
Greenhalgh, J. Tottington, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
Greenhalgh, J. Eiton, Lancashire, whitster. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Temple.

Gregory, G. jun. Liverpool, druggist. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
 Griffiths, S. Old Boswell Court, Carey Street, taylor. *Att.* Baid and Co. Bedford Row.
 Hammond, S. Levenshulme, Manchester, silk and cotton manufacturer. *Att.* Edge, Temple.
 Harper, W. Friday Street, silk-weaver. *Att.* Shelton, Sessions House.
 Harris, W. Choistry, Hereford, miller. *Att.* Coleman, Leominster.
 Harty, W. Weston, Hereford, dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Hartley, J. Manchester, manufacturer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Hastings, T. and R. Queen Street Park, Borough, silver-smith. *Att.* Tarn, Warrford Court.
 Hennell, R. Barnard Street, Russell Square, coal-merchant. *Att.* Annesley, Temple.
 Higgins, T. Mere, Wiltshire, victualler. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Hyswell, J. Hardman's Fold, Lancashire, calico-printer. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Hook, W. Beccles, grocer. *Att.* Debarry, and Co. Temple.
 Hopper, C. Tynemouth, Northumberland, inn-keeper. *Att.* Seure, St. Mary Axe.
 Horsfall, R. and S. Stanton, Coventry, ribbon manufacturers. *Att.* Kinderly and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Hughes, K. Poultry, goldsmith. *Att.* Donolian, Coleman Street Buildings.
 Hurrell, F. York Street, St. James's, taylor. *Att.* Griffiths, Fetherstone Buildings, Holborn.
 Jackson, T. Cheetham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne, Manchester.
 Jenkins, T. Prescott Street, Goodman's-Fields, upholster. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.
 Jones, J. Basinghall Street, Blackwell-hall factor. *Att.* Empson, Charlotte Street, Surrey.
 Jenkins, T. Chester, linen-draper. *Att.* Philpot, Temple.
 Ly, E. Birmingham, brandy-merchant. *Att.* Bodfield, Hind Court, Fleet Street.
 Malloway, T. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, baker. *Att.* Worsey, Newport.
 May, J. Islington, dealer in hay. *Att.* Fillingham, Whitechapel.
 Kern, L. and D. Muller, Amen-corner, furriers. *Att.* Wood, Fenchurch Street.
 Kimbel, W. Goswell Street, coal-merchant. *Att.* Lambe, Aldersgate Street.
 King, R. Duke Street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, taylor. *Att.* Copard, Chancery Lane.
 Langate, W. jun. Hull, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Lee, W. Deptford, Kent, ironmonger. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
 Lay, J. J. S. Martineau, and J. Wilkinson, Bread Street, factors. *Att.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion Square.
 Leigh, R. and D. Armstrong, Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Lowe, Temple.
 Lewis, T. Ely Place, Holborn, merchant. *Att.* Kirkman, Oak Lane, Dowgate Mill.
 Lewis, J. Abergavenny, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Cornish, Watoli.
 Longden, J. Stockport, timber-merchant. *Att.* Edge, Temple.
 Longden, M. and P. Manchester, and G. Willion, ironmonger Lane, merchants. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Lumley, T. Great Grimsly, grocer. *Att.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street.
 Madock, J. Liverpool, soap-boiler. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery Lane.
 Maris, S. Grange Road, Bermondsey, baker. *Att.* Edge, Charlotte Street, Surrey.
 Maris, T. Castle Street, Finsbury Square, builder. *Att.* Shotland, Old Bailey.
 Marman, W. Old Gravel Lane, butcher. *Att.* Davies, Lathbury.
 Marmon, W. and H. Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Marmon, W. and I. Houghton-Tower, Lancashire. *Att.* Bakelock and Co. Temple.
 Maynard, J. Wells, Somerset, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Dyne, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
 McDougal, C. P. and J. Swan, Old Bond Street, paper-hangers. *Att.* Kibbolewhite and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Merryweather, G. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Mercer, C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew Close, Printers, *Att.* Sherwin, James Street, Bedford Row.
 Milwood, J. Huddersfield, York, maister. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.
 Milnes, J. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.
 Milman, W. Tynes, Devon, linen-draper. *Att.* Brutton, New Milman Street.
 Miller, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Truant and Co. Chancery Lane.

Mollison, C. Tavistock Place, merchant. *Att.* Dann and Co. Broad Street.
 Moore, S. Wolverhampton. *Att.* Corser, Wolverhampton.
 Morris, T. Castle Street, Holborn, jeweller. *Att.* Lee, Castle Street, Holborn.
 Mullion, H. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Barrow, Threadneedle Street.
 Nailer, J. Jefferies Square, St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Ross and Co. Boswell Court, Carey Street.
 Nelson, G. Liverpool, cow-keeper. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.
 Newton, G. Maidstone, Kent, saddler. *Att.* Bond and Co. Seething Lane.
 Norris, E. Ilchester, innholder. *Att.* King, Bedford Row.
 North, J. Manchester, merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
 Osborn, G. Tottenham Court, upholsterer. *Att.* Saunders, Charlotte Street Fitzroy Square.
 Palmer, T. Whitechapel, soap-maker. *Att.* Holloway, Chancery Lane.
 Parkes, J. Birmingham, timber-merchant. *Att.* Fownall, Staples-Inn.
 Parsonage, W. Shepton Mallet, corn-factor. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Peacock, C. Clements's Inn, Navy Agent. *Att.* Briggs, Essex Street, Strand.
 Pearson, T. New Road, St. George's in the East, grocer. *Att.* Holloway, Chancery Lane.
 Pearce, J. Basinghall Street, clothier. *Att.* Highmoor, and Co. Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
 Pepper, J. W. Deal, butcher. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's Inn Lane.
 Phillips, H. Cottingham, York, nursery-man. *Att.* Roberts, Clement's Inn.
 Phillips, W. Liverpool, broker. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.
 Plaister, M. Huddersfield, York, boot and shoemaker. *Att.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.
 Poole, T. D. Arlington, Gloster, miller. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Potter, S. Tillingham, Essex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Reardon and Co. Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
 Prestidge, G. S. Maid Lane, Southwark, brewer. *Att.* Montague, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
 Rees, T. D. St. Martin's Lane, victualler. *Att.* Henrick, Cecil Street, Strand.
 Richardson, T. Liverpool, soap-boiler. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Robe, E. Plymouth-dock, milliner. *Att.* Williams and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.
 Romer, J. Rosamond Street, Clerkenwell, watch-maker. *Att.* Williams and Co. New Inn.
 Roynsey, R. Hatton Garden, perfumer. *Att.* Walker, Old Jewry.
 Rust, T. Marchmont Street, Tavistock Square, oil-man. *Att.* Presland and Co. Brunswick Square.
 Savage, S. and J. Slack, Macclesfield, silk-manufacturers. *Att.* Bow Lane, Chapside.
 Scott, T. H. Tiverton, Devon, spirit-merchant. *Att.* Abbott, Abchurch Yard.
 Scriven, J. and J. Alcester, Warwick, needle-maker. *Att.* Turner and Co. Bloomsbury Square.
 Seaway, K. Bath, harness-maker. *Att.* Highmoor, Bush Lane.
 Shand, D. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Bird, Liverpool.
 Sharman, W. Hockley, Warwickshire, corn-dealer. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.
 Shaw, J. Rochdale, hatter. *Att.* Chippendale, Serjeant's Inn.
 Sherrington, H. and G. Cooper, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn Square.
 Shoobred, J. Broad Street, merchant. *Att.* Lang, America Square.
 Sheriff, A. St. Mary Axe, merchant. *Att.* Maybaw, Symond's Inn, Chancery Lane.
 Sievers, H. E. Hackney Road, merchant. *Att.* Fisher, Nelson's Square, Black Friars Road.
 Silcox, S. Beckington, Somerset, clothier. *Att.* Debarry and Co. Temple.
 Smith, H. H. Chesmer, and J. Down, Great Winchester Street, merchants. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Smith, H. and H. Chesmer, Great Winchester Street. *Att.* Smith and Co. Basinghall Street.
 Smithson, J. and J. B. Bishop, Wearmouth, Durham, coal-mercers. *Att.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
 Sorgenfrey, A. W. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
 Soanes, R. Upper East Smithfield, provision-merchant. *Att.* Tarn, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.
 Spencer, J. Brighton, linen-draper. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
 Spencer, W. and A. Woodhead, Bow Lane, merchants. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Stanford, P. Chester, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Potts and Co. Chester.

- Stanton, J. Bromsgrove, Worcester, miller. *Att.* Bray and Co. Droitwich.
- Stewart, A. Broad Street, Ratcliffe, hoop-bender. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.
- Steight, J. Richmond, surgeon. *Att.* Richardson and Co. New Inn.
- Stokes, C. and J. H. Schneider, Birmingham, leather-sellers. *Att.* Simcox, Birmingham.
- Stower, P. Paternoster Row, printer. *Att.* Russen and Co. Aldersgate Street.
- Sumer, T. Lancashire, miller. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.
- Sutton, T. Woolwich, victualler. *Att.* Whittons, Great James Street, Bedford Row.
- Swanecott, M. Foster Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Bellamy, Clifford's Inn.
- Taylor, R. Leicester Square, hosier. *Att.* Shepherd, Bartlett's Buildings.
- Taylor, J. Bristol, manufacturer. *Att.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
- Thornton, J. Golden Square, feather-merchant. *Att.* Richardson, New Inn.
- Tomlinson, R. Leek, Stafford, shopkeeper. *Att.* Wheatley and Co. Stone.
- Trow, R. sen. Gray's Inn Lane Road, cow-keeper. *Att.* Russen, Aldersgate Street.
- Tyndall, J. Birmingham, button-maker. *Att.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery Lane.
- Wagstaff, H. Manchester, machine-maker. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
- Waite, J. Liverpool, builder. *Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
- Watson, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.
- Webb, H. Enfield, corn-factor. *Att.* Taylor, Waltham Abbey.
- Webb, W. Mildenhall, Suffolk, money-scriver. *Att.* Farlow, Bouverie Street.
- Webb, J. Bisley, Gloucester, clothier. *Att.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
- Webber, M. and W. Richester, dealers in cattle. *Att.* Wincanton and Co. Lincoln's Inn-Fields.
- Wells, R. Fareham, Hampshire, upholsterer. *Att.* Blesdale and Co. New Inn.
- Weish, R. and G. Liverpool, brokers. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. London.
- West, M. Colchester, merchant. *Att.* Cutting, Bartlett's Buildings.
- Westbury, J. R. Hackney, Sax-merchant. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.
- White, J. L. Cannon Street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Sloper and Co. Montague Street, Russell Square.
- Whiteley, W. and J. Leeds, dyers. *Att.* Granger, Leeds.
- Whiteley, J. Trowbridge, Yorks. clothier. *Att.* Debarry and Co. Temple.
- Whitcomb, E. Bingley, Wilt., merchant. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
- Wibberley, J. and W. Pepper, Nottingham, hosiers. *Att.* Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
- White, H. Drury Lane, apothecary. *Att.* Phillipson and Co. Staple's Inn.
- Worms, H. Wapping, upholder. *Att.* Howard and Co. Old Jewry.
- Wright, J. Walcot Place, Lambeth. *Att.* Crosley, Holbourne Court.
- Wyatt, J. F. Fleet Street, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Temple.
- CERTIFICATES.
- Acton, R. Manchester, corn-factor.
- Ainsworth, L. and Co. Withnell, Lancaster, cambric manufacturers.
- Alderson, G. jun. Bury St. Edmunds, printer.
- Aldridge, J. Bowling Street, Westminster, taylor.
- Alexander, L. Halifax, money-scriver.
- Allen, A. C. Ironmonger Lane, merchant.
- Ashwell, J. W. Colchester, grocer.
- Askew, J. Strand, straw hat manufacturer.
- Attree, H. R. Brighton, undertaker.
- Baillie, R. Liverpool, merchant.
- Bail, J. Kilperton, Wilts, butcher.
- Bails, J. Bury St. Edmunds, carrier.
- Barker, J. Sedgley, nail-ironmonger.
- Batford, E. Bethnal Green, merchant.
- Bedford, C. Manchester, merchant.
- Bentley, T. and F. A. Whyte, Fenchurch Street, dry-salters.
- Bidwell, H. Whitechapel, linen-draper.
- Birch, J. and J. Manchester, cotton-merchant.
- Birkett, H. J. Norton Falsgate, cheesemonger.
- Blow, W. Knightsbridge, carpenter.
- Brooke, J. Hearshead, York, manufacturer.
- Burrough, W. New Sarum, banker.
- Carter, J. York Street, Borough, wine-merchant.
- Chadwick, C. R. Grosvenor Mews, iron-plate worker.
- Collins, J. Half Moon Street, Piccadilly milliner.
- Coombs, B. M. City Road, furnishing-ironmonger.
- Croose, T. Pickett Street, linen-draper.
- Darling, W. York Street, Southwark.
- Dorrell, W. Colchester, plumber.
- Duckworth, H. Liverpool, merchant.
- Dudlow, N. Brighton, vintner.
- Dyer, R. Dudley, Worcester, grocer.
- Kestham, R. Clitheroe, calico-printer.
- Boe, H. H. Bath, pastry-cook.
- Ensor, W. Bath, grocer.
- Errington and Bowstead, Wood Street, Cheapside, warehousemen.
- Evans, J. Bolton-le-moor, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.
- Ferry, J. Bathwick, Somerset, taylor.
- Fourdriner, H. Cannon Street, paper-manufacturer.
- Fourdriner, S. S. London, paper-manufacturer.
- Fourdriner, S. and W. Sale, Charing Cross, stationers.
- Gibbs, J. Haverfordwest, wine-merchant.
- Gill, G. Liverpool, merchant.
- Gilgrest, B. Cheapside, warehouseman.
- Gorshall, C. Royal Exchange, ale and porter merchant.
- Groebcker, W. A. Great St. Helens, ship-owner.
- Harcourt, W. Norwich, linen-draper.
- Haswell, A. Haymarket, army-accountment maker.
- Hawhead, R. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer.
- Hewlett, T. Southborough, Kent, powder-manufacturer.
- Higgins, W. Great St. Helens, wine-merchant.
- Hobb, T. Leather Lane, cabinet-maker.
- Holingshead, R. Liverpool, merchant.
- Howorth, S. Witley, dealer.
- Hucks, J. Wapping, sail-maker.
- Humberton, E. Hull, spirit-merchant.
- Hume, J. Bath, bookseller.
- James, H. Cannon Street, bookseller.
- Jameson, S. Reading, dealer.
- Johnson, R. Liverpool, merchant.
- Jones, C. and B. Loudman, Sheffield, druggist.
- Keeling, W. Congleton, Chester, baker.
- King, S. Bateman's Row, Shoreditch, pavior.
- Kirkman, J. Liverpool, merchant.
- Kirkpatrick, W. and R. Cort, Broad Street, warehousemen.
- Lake, J. Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, linen-draper.
- Lawrence, H. Liverpool, merchant.
- Lax, J. Halifax, York, merchant.
- Lazarus, J. and G. A. Cohen, Leadenhall Street, merchants.
- Lea, T. Walsham Willows, Suffolk, innholder.
- Leo, C. Dowgate Hill, merchant.
- Lindo, D. A. Great Winchester Street, merchant.
- Maguire, G. Fore Street, ironmonger.
- Meek, J. and J. Gill, Liverpool, merchants.
- Moffat, T. and J. Brown, Goswell Street, blue manufacturers.
- Morgan, W. B. Shepton Mallet, banker.
- Morgan, T. Stombridge, druggist.
- Morton, J. Bath, butcher.
- Mostram, J. W. Buckingham Street, Strand, plasterer.
- Murray, D. Pope's Head Alley, insurance broker.
- Muss, C. Thanet Place, Strand, glass and china emailer.
- Newham, D. and J. Oliphant, Mitre Court, Cheapside, factors.
- Nixon, R. Manchester, warehouseman.
- Palser, J. Winchcomb, Gloucester, engineer.
- Payne, J. West Square, Southwark, assay-contractor.
- Peck, J. Lombard Street, stationer.
- Pemberton, J. Walsall, cow-dealer.
- Phillips, C. A. Milford, banker.
- Picklay, W. Exeter, linen-draper.
- Ramsay, W. Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker.
- Read, R. Lothbury, factor.
- Roberts, E. Hammersmith, bricklayer.
- Roberts, J. Sheffield, razor-manufacturer.
- Robinson, J. Dalston, Cumberland, cotton-spinner.
- Roife, W. Lower Edmonton, victualler.
- Ryan, P. Bath, butcher.
- Sargent, S. Bath, china-man.
- Sargent, J. Jermy Street, watch-maker.
- Sevire, R. Liverpool, merchant.
- Simcoe, S. A. Bristol, lace-merchant.
- Simpson, J. and W. G. Fairman, Old Change, warehousemen.
- Skaise, R. Liverpool, ironmonger.
- Spencer, J. Deptford, rope maker.
- Stedman, J. Hare Street, Spital Fields, baker.
- Strickland, J. Stourport, skinner.
- Strickland and Brickwood, Liverpool, merchants.
- Sykes, J. Queen Street, Cheapside, sugar-factor.
- Taylor, J. Liverpool, merchant.
- Tucker, M. Exeter, dyer.
- Tudor, M. A. Reading, innholder.
- Tyson, D. Liverpool, merchant.
- Vaux, J. Cusston Court, Broad Street, broker.
- Voss and Essers, Crutched Friars, merchants.
- Ulrich, C. Croydon, baker.
- Wall, J. Oxford Street, hatter.
- Williams, T. Monmouth, coal-merchant.
- Wilton, R. Bishopsgate Street, merchant.
- Wood, W. R. and A. Manchester, cotton-merchants.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Feb. 23	5 4	5 6	8 0	7 0	0 0
March 2	5 4	5 6	7 10	7 0	0 0
9	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 0	0 0
16	6 0	6 4	8 0	7 0	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

	Feb. 23	5 0	5 1	7 0	6 10	0 0
	March 2	5 2	5 1	7 0	6 10	0 0
	9	5 4	5 2	7 0	7 0	0 0
	16	5 8	5 4	7 0	7 0	0 0

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel.*		
	Hay.	Straw.		Hay.	Straw.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Feb. 23	9 0 0	3 10 0		8 10 0	3 5 0	
March 2	9 0 0	3 15 0		8 10 0	3 5 0	
9	8 15 0	3 10 0		8 8 0	3 3 0	
16	8 15 0	3 10 0		8 8 0	3 3 0	

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 22d.	Flat Ordinary — 18d.
Dressing Hides 19	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Crop Hides for cut. 22	per dozen — 32
	Ditto, 50 to 70—42

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
4s. 6d. Soap, yellow, 69s.; mottled, 90s.; curd,
94s. Candles, per dozen, 12s.; moulds, 13s.

	Feb. 23	6,079	quarters.	Average	92s.	6d.
	March 2	6,075	—	—	—	92 6
	9	8,455	—	—	—	93 6
	16	6,874	—	—	—	90 1½

	Feb. 23	14,296	sacks.	Average	84s.	1½d.
	March 2	12,503	—	—	—	84 5
	9	10,160	—	—	—	84 4
	16	10,643	—	—	—	83 10½

	Peck Loaf.			Half Peck.			Quartern.		
	Feb. 23	4s. 11d.	2s.	5½d.	1s. 2½d.		Feb. 23	4s. 11d.	2s.
	March 2	4 11	2	5½	1 2½		March 2	4 11	2
	9	4 11	2	5½	1 2½		9	4 11	2
	16	4 11	2	5½	1 2½		16	4 11	2

* The highest price of the market.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 10 0	to	2 12 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 16 0		2 18 0
Barilla	1 10 0		2 10 0
Brandy, Coniac gal.	10 6 0		11 6 0
Camphire, refined.... lb.	0 6 0		0 0 0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	18 0 0		20 0 0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1 10 0		1 18 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 4 0		0 6 0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	Uncertain.		
Ditto ordinary.....			
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 7		0 1 9
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1 1		0 1 3
Ditto Smyrna....	0 1 0		0 1 1
Ditto East-India (Bengal)	0 0 8		0 0 9
Currants, Zant cwt.	3 0 0		3 14 0
Elephants' Teeth	24 0 0		30 0 0
Sciavelloes 14 0 0			17 0 0
Flax, Riga..... ton	80 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg	62 0 0		74 0 0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	10 15 0		11 0 0
Geneva, Hollands .. gal.	0 9 0		0 9 6
Ditto English.....	0 10 0		0 11 6
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9 0 0		10 0 0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	76 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg	78 0 0		0 0 0
Hops	4 10 0		6 10 0
Indigo, Caracca	0 5 6		0 12 6
Ditto East-India	0 3 9		0 11 6
Iron, British bars, .. ton	16 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	25 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	23 0 0		0 0 0
Lard in pigs... .. fod.	35 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto red	39 0 0		0 0 0

COALS. Sunderland. Newcastle.

Feb. 23	47s. 6d.	to 48s. 6d.	48s. 0d.	to 55s. 6d.
March 2	48 6	50 0	48 6	56 6
9	47 0	50 0	47 6	53 6
16	46 6	50 6	47 0	57 6

	Feb. 21	8 o'clock Morning.	1 o'clock Noon.	1 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. in inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.
Feb. 21	39	43	44	29.09	0	Small R.
22	42	51	44	.01	33	Fair
23	41	49	45	.05	35	Fair
24	44	55	54	.01	0	Rain
25	41	49	44	.25	32	Fair
26	46	51	46	.46	34	Fair
27	45	50	40	.67	36	Fair
28	46	51	48	.54	0	Rain
Mar. 1	42	45	40	.64	37	Showery
2	44	52	47	.78	36	Cloudy
3	46	56	45	.88	41	Fair
4	45	57	47	.98	45	Fair
5	46	53	50	.40	40	Cloudy
6	42	50	49	.55	29	Cloudy
7	47	50	48	.20	0	Rain
8	48	48	36	.45	0	Stormy
9	36	45	38	30.30	44	Fair
10	42	53	46	.45	32	Fair
11	44	52	46	.40	39	Fair
12	46	54	45	.38	30	Cloudy
13	40	50	42	.28	44	Fair
14	42	48	40	.30	38	Fair
15	39	45	40	.30	40	Fair
16	38	53	39	.22	62	Fair
17	37	58	41	.14	60	Fair
18	38	58	45	.10	52	Fair
19	47	58	46	.16	42	Fair
20	47	56	50	.08	23	Cloudy

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Lead, white..... ton	49 0 0	to	0 0 0
Logwood chips..... ton	18 0 0		19 0 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	5 0 0		5 15 0
Mahogany	0 1 5		0 1 11
Oil, Lucra, .. 25 gal. jar	20 0 0		21 0 0
Ditto spermaceti. ton	116 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto whale	41 10 0		0 0 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	3 10 0		4 10 0
Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.	0 19 0		0 0 0
Raisins, bloom cwt.	4 0 0		7 0 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1 0 0		1 8 0
Rum, Jamaica gal.	0 4 6		0 7 0
Ditto Leeward Island	0 3 10		0 4 6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	3 16 6		0 0 0
Silk, thrown, Italian. lb.	2 9 0		2 14 0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto	1 6 0		2 5 0
Tallow, English.... cwt.	0 0 0		0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	3 3 9		0 0 0
Ditto—, yellow..	3 8 0		0 0 0
Tar, Stockholm bar.	2 10 0		0 0 0
Tin in blocks	8 11 0		0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl..... lb.	0 0 3		0 0 11
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 3		0 0 8
Wax, Guinea..... cwt.	10 10 0		0 0 0
Whale-fins (Greenl). ton.	38 0 0		39 0 0
Wine, Red Port.... pipe	105 0 0		110 0 0
Ditto Lisbon	94 0 0		98 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	90 0 0		126 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	75 0 0		78 0 0
Ditto Calcavella.....	98 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto Sherry..... butt.	88 0 0		100 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	75 0 0		80 0 0
Ditto Claret, .. hogs.	70 0 0		90 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 3 us. 29	— Ditto at sight, 28	— Rotterdam, 8-10	— Hamburgh, 25	— Altona, 25
Paris, 1 day's date. 17-16	— Ditto, 2 us. 18	— Cadiz, eff. 48	— Palermo, per oz. 125	— Leghorn, 58
— Genoa, 54	— Venice, eff. 52	— Naples, 42	— Lisbon, 67	— Oporto, 68
Cork, 104.				— Dublin, 94

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th FEBRUARY, to 20th MARCH, 1811.

Rank	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent. Reduced.	5 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	Comp. 1780.	Navy	5 p. Cent.	Long	Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial	5 p. Cent.	State	India	Bonds.	South Sea	Stock.	Old	Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 1-2 d.	Exchq. B.	Letter	5 p. Cent.	Consols	Omnium.	Irish	Irish	5 p. Cent.
1811.																															
Feb. 21	241	60					83	98	97	17		5d				177	26d						6	10p				65			
22	241	60					83	97	17								24						7	10p				65			
23	242	60					83	98	17																			65			
25	243	60					83	98	17								26d											65			
28	243	60					83	97	17								26d											65			
Mar. 4	244	60					83	98	17								26d						10	13p				65			
5		65					83	97	17								27p						13	14p				65			
6	243	66					83	97	17								27p						13	14p				65			
7							83	97	17								26p						13	9p				65			
8								97	17								26p						7	11p				65			
9								97	17								27p						7	10p				66			
11								97	17								27p						12	14p				66			
12								97	17								27p						14	12p				66			
13								97	17								27p						12	14p				66			
14								97	17								27p						14	12p				65			
15								97	17								25p						8	11p				65			
16								97	17								24p						9	8p				65			
18								97	17								25p											66			
19								97	17								25p											65			

London

At 2 *gs.* To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle,
Liverpool, Chester, &c.
At 24 *gs.* Ports of Scotland, Weymouth,
Dartmouth Plymouth,
At 5 *gs.* Dublin, Cork, Ferry, Limerick,
Bristol, Chester, &c.
At 8 *gs.* Bristol, Liverpool,
Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford,
At 6 *gs.* Malaga, or Ching Good Hope,
At 7 *gs.* Malta, Hong Kong, Canton, Cebu,
Batavia, Java, &c. to the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

Premiums of Insurance, March 20th, 1811.

(*Bril. ships*). ret. 5*l.*—Jamaica to U. S. of
America.
At 12 *gs.* To Musquito-shore, Honduras, &c.
return 6*l.*—To East-Indies, out and home.
—East-Indies to London.—Windward and
Leeward islands to U. S. of America, Que-
bec, &c.
At 25 *gs.* Southern Whale-fishery.
At 25 *gs.* Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Lee-

Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, £1170, the last Half Yearly dividend at the rate of £45 per Share clear, per Annum.—Birmingham, £1060, dividing £42 clear, per Annum.—Coventry, £855, dividing at the rate of £32 per Share.—Swansea, £167; the last dividend £8 per Share.—Monmouthshire, £109.—Grand Junction, £271. 270.—Warwick and Napton, 290, dividing 10 per Share.—Warwick and Birmingham, dividing £29.—Shrewsbury, £145, dividing £8.—Kennet and Avon, £43 10s. £42.—Wilts and Berks, £45 to £35 10s.—Rochdale, £55. £54.—Ellesmere, £80.—Union, £110.—Grand Union, £8 discount.—Lancaster, £26, with dividend of £1 per Share.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £24.—Worcester and Birmingham Old Shares, £40.—New Ditto, £1 10s. Premium.—Croydon, £30.—West-India Dock Stock, £167, to £168.—London Dock, £129 to £127.—Ditto Scrip, £26 per cent. Premium.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, £159, with New Share, attached.—Albion Assurance, £57. £56.—Globe, £120.—Atlas, par.—Rock, £1. Is. to 19s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £189.—Grand Junction Ditto, £12 10s. Premium.—London Institution, £68 5s.—Strand Bridge, £12 discount.—Vauxhall Ditto, £28 discount.—Dover-Street-Road, 10s to £1 Premium.—Commercial Road, £135 per Cent. ex Half Yearly dividend of £3.